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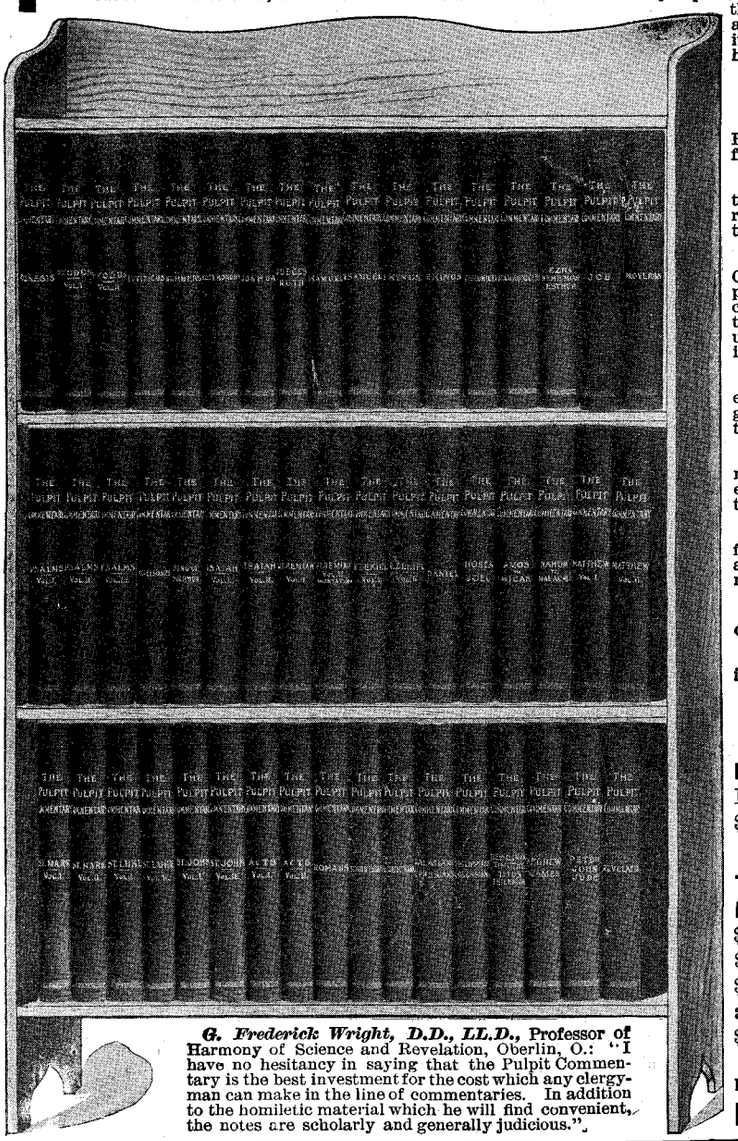

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AND AGUINALDO.

WHEN Admiral Dewey is brought into the center of the stage he always attracts attention, and usually arouses a controversy. A peculiar feature of these controversies is the rapid readjustment which each one seems to cause among his admirers and his critics. When the Admiral was considered the friend and ally of Aguinaldo, and was reported as saying that he thought the Filipinos more capable of self-government than the Cubans, he was held up as an unimpeachable authority by the anti-expansionist papers; but since his testimony in Washington last week they look upon him as a man of unbalanced judgment. When he made his well-known attempt to launch a Presidential "boom," the McKinley papers began to look askance at him, and when he delivered his minority report on the Schley case, the Sampson papers abandoned him entirely. Now that he is supposed to have discomfited the Democratic Senators, however, another rapid revision of opinion is in progress. Thus the New York *Mail and Express* says: "George Dewey in the rôle of trial judge or amateur politician is not impeccable. But when George Dewey, sailorman, speaks or acts, he commands the affectionate confidence of the American people as no other living man, perhaps, could do."

In his testimony before the Senate commission on the Philippines in Washington last week, the Admiral stated his belief that Aguinaldo was in the Philippines, in the spring of 1898, "for gain, for loot, for money, and that independence never entered his head." He declared further that he never gave the so-called Philippine republic "the slightest recognition," and, indeed, "did not consider it an organized government." As for the capacity of the natives for self-rule, he said: "True, I made a comparison once with the Cubans, saying the Filipinos were more capable of self-government than the Cubans. I think that neither the Filipinos nor the Cubans are capable of self-government." He also threw some interesting light on the land battle of August 13, when Manila was captured, with a loss of five Americans killed and forty-five wounded. The Admiral said that the Filipino forces wanted to enter the city when Dewey sank the Spanish fleet, but—

"The Spaniards were very fearful of the result of such a course, and therefore they surrendered to me in advance. That was all arranged, and there was no need for the loss of a man in the capture of the city. It was to be done at a signal, and no gun need have been fired by us, but for the desire of the governor-general, who said his honor demanded that a few shots should be fired. So that I had to fire and kill a few people, but the Spaniards did not fire because of my warning that it would be disastrous to the city for them to do so. They had in their city 15,000 troops and forty-seven rifled guns."

The expansionist papers are jubilant over this testimony. "The spectacle of Dewey pricking and crushing the cherished myths of the 'anti-imperialists,' and of the angry and mortified 'anti-imperialists' snarling and carping at Dewey as if he were

DEWEY: "There's one Democratic idol I've put out of business."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

a national recreant and a dishonest witness," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "is a spectacle for men and angels." The Chicago *Tribune*, too, rejoices at this exposure of "the falsehoods and sentimental absurdities" of the "anti's," and the New York *Times* observes:

"Admiral Dewey is positively cruel to the anti-imperialists. Their assumption that there was an 'alliance' between the United States forces and the forces of Aguinaldo was the cornerstone of the fantastic structure they have reared. . . . Men free from the intense bias of anti-imperialism have long been aware that no relation of alliance subsisted between our forces and the Filipinos. Admiral Dewey's testimony forever disposes of the myth, and the discomfiture of the anti-imperialists is revealed by assaults upon his character and his honor of a nature so mean and base that it is almost incredible that they can proceed from men of American blood."

The Admiral's critics regard his statements as inconsistent with his treatment of Aguinaldo; and the Baltimore *News*, after recalling the house incident and other features of his career since his return, remarks that this testimony is "about as queer as anything he has done." The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, too, regards his testimony as "singular," and the Boston *Herald* remarks that he "fully sustained the reputation he has acquired since he came from Manila by actions that have afforded the people a

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variety of surprises and sundry queer emotions." The Springfield *Republican* says:

"Of course, there was no formal 'alliance'; to keep on asserting it is simply beating the air. It is a fact, however, that Dewey on July 7 turned Spanish prisoners of war over to Aguinaldo. Whatever he may now say, the truth is that by that act he treated this 'looter' and 'plunderer' as a civilized belligerent or combatant, and virtually treated him as an ally, since the act took place four days after the proclamation of a native independent republic by Aguinaldo. . . . . .

"It may be believed that even our imperialist friends will secretly regard as unsatisfactory the Admiral's present explanation of his famous statement that 'in my opinion, these people are far superior in their intelligence and capacity for self-government than the natives of Cuba.' It leaves him in a much worse position than he had occupied. For him to have repeatedly told his Government in the summer of 1898 that the Filipinos were far more capable than the Cubans of self-government, without explaining that he considered neither race capable of it, must have been so misleading that no officer in his right mind could have been capable of such an inept performance. The Government was entitled to his whole opinion, not simply to one-half of it; and it was the good officer's part to be candid or be silent. Admiral Dewey's best friends are those who decline to accept the so-called explanation wheedled out of him by Senator Beveridge, since it stamps his suggestions to the Government as lacking either in ordinary intelligence or in common candor."

Considerable interest is aroused by the news of Aguinaldo's release from custody and confinement in Manila, under the terms of the new amnesty proclamation. The Filipino leader announces that henceforth he will be loyal to the Americans, and he proposes to visit the United States and to study its government and institutions.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

IT was a magnificent session of Congress that has just closed, in the opinion of both its friends and its critics—magnificent in its virtues, and magnificent in its wickednesses. "No man can truly say," declares the New York *Sun* (Rep)., "that the results of the present session, either for good or bad, are meager and commonplace." The Congress will be long remembered, it is predicted, for providing civil government for the Philippines, giving Government irrigation to the arid lands in the West, and starting the isthmian canal. It also broke the record for appropriations made in a single session by running them up to the $800,000,000 mark; but it brought relief from taxation at the same time by repealing the war-revenue taxes. A permanent census bureau was provided for, the bar against Chinese immigration was maintained, and a law aimed against oleomargarine (which has been pungently described as "a penal statute colored in imitation of a revenue law") was enacted.

The session may not be remembered so long for its omissions, but the Democrats are hoping that it will be remembered at least until the fall elections are over. The failure of Cuban reciprocity, the failure to strike a blow at the trusts by tariff reductions, and the defeat of the bill for the popular election of Senators are held by the friends of these measures far to outweigh the good deeds of the session. But the failure of the shipping subsidy bill, on the other hand, is pretty generally set down on the credit side of the account. Some of the other measures that failed of enactment at this session, but which may come up again at the short session next winter, are the army reorganization bill, the Fowler currency bill, the bill granting statehood to Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, the bill for a Pacific cable, and the measure for the better protection of the President.

The critics of the session find the failure to grant aid to Cuba the chief count in their indictment. The New York *Times* (Ind.) calls it "the blackest act of greed and perfidy in the history of the United States," and declares that "it ought to cost the party in power its majority in the House at the coming elections." The New York *Herald* (Ind.), too, believes that "a shocked and indignant American people will surely express its opinion of this infamous conduct in the approaching elections," while the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) adds that "if ever defeat was richly deserved, it is by a party which has made such a record for weakness, cowardice, and dishonor as the Republican Party has made in the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress." Even such a stanch Republican journal as the New York *Tribune* says:

"Unless all signs are deceitful, the deliberate judgment of the American people is that Congress has not merely violated an obligation, but neglected an opportunity, and there is no reason to think that the majority will escape censure for failing to respect that judgment. If the Democratic Party were able to come into the electoral court with clean hands it might successfully claim a verdict, and we hope that those immediately responsible for Republican humiliation will not be too eager to derive satisfaction from the assurance that the country is not ready for a political revolution."

Another equally loyal Republican paper, the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, declares:

"There is one overshadowing blot on the record of this Congress which more than offsets all the good that it has accomplished. The one duty which was imperative it has failed to do. It was bound by the most solemn obligations to do what Senator Hanna well stated in his forcible public protest yesterday, 'treat Cuba as a ward and as a friend.' Instead of keeping these obligations, Congress has treated Cuba with a brutal indifference to its real welfare that Spain herself could hardly have surpassed. A handful of Republicans in the Senate, led by Burrows and Elkins, are primarily responsible for this outrage, but the Republican majority in the two houses can not escape the burden of blame. It rests upon them, for if they had been sincerely desirous of doing justice to Cuba, justice would have been done. The people understand this, and as Senator Hanna said yesterday, they will have an opportunity this fall 'to show whether the policy of McKinley and Roosevelt is to be upheld in this country,' and they will, as the Senator predicted, be 'heard from in unmistakable terms.'

"Were it not for this shameful failure the record of Congress would be one upon which the Republicans could go before the people with excellent assurance of approval at the polls."

"GOOD-BYE, DOLLY, I MUST LEAVE YOU."
—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

Criticism of other features of the session's work is found in the following paragraphs from the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.):

"The record shows the most notable achievement to

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have been the expenditure of public funds. There has been 'pork' for everybody. The river and harbor bill gave the 'boys' a splendid chance to 'warm their toes.' It will cost the nation seventy million dollars. In conference Representative Cannon denounced many of its provisions as open steals. The public building measure carries twenty millions more. Private pension bills were passed by the thousand. The present session of Congress has surpassed every other first session in time of peace in the lavishness of its expenditures.

"In other achievements the record is not so dazzling. Congress has passed a preliminary irrigation bill, reenacted the Chinese exclusion measure, repealed the war taxes, and voted to renovate the White House. . . . To this record is added the bill to kill the oleomargarine industry—a gross piece of class legislation.

"But while Congress has done several things it ought not to have done, the things left undone that it ought to have done will attract most attention. It has failed to relieve Cuba. It has ignored the popular demand for the removal of protective duties on trust-made goods. It has refused to grant reciprocity of any sort. It has let the trust question alone. It has neglected the plan for a more effective national guard. It has smothered Secretary Root's proposals for increasing the efficiency of the army. It has passed over the question of consular improvement. . . . In a word, this Congress has proved itself one of splendid promise and miserable performance.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

THE BOY: "Say, Mister, haven't you forgotten something?" —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

"The record will not commend itself to the average voter. If the opposition were only well organized, with a sensible program, the Republican leaders might have reason to be badly worried over their recent proceedings. As it is, they must depend on the general prosperity of the country, the personal popularity of President Roosevelt, and the incompetent leadership of the Democracy to save the majority in the House in November."

A good word for the Congress, however, is found in the following comment by the Baltimore *American* (Ind.):

"What Congress has done may be favorably compared with the work of any of its predecessors. There is one thing, moreover, which can be said of it which, unfortunately, will not apply to all of its predecessors. It has been a clean Congress. The breath of scandal has not soiled it. There has been the usual amount of selfishness and self-interest, but no dishonor. As a rule, the members appear to have been influenced by what to them was a sincere desire to advance the country's interests. While many of them must have been mistaken, it is a legitimate assumption that they were honestly mistaken."

Perhaps the most favorable comment that has appeared is the following one by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.):

"With the single exception of the internal-revenue reduction, no fault can be found with Congress. Had it done nothing more than provide for the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans it would have justified itself. More was expected of it, it is true. For instance, the Ship Subsidy bill was of great importance, but when a combination was made to control the ocean-carrying trade the bill had to await developments. It is not yet clear just what the combination will do for America. Until positive knowledge is obtainable, there can be no subsidy. That is a matter which, under the circumstances, very well can go over until December.

"The one great question outside of this which remains unsettled is the proposed cut in tariff rates for the special benefit of Cuba. *The Inquirer* has never been convinced that any action along this line is at all necessary. We have freed the island. We have handed it over to the Cubans. Any other nation on the face of the earth would have annexed Cuba without so much as asking leave. We spent millions in the war and millions more in cleaning Havana and making it a respectable city to live in. We yielded many lives to the bullet and to disease. Why we should grant special favors at the expense of our own people, after having done all of this, is more than *The Inquirer* can understand.

"When Cuba gets good and ready to join the United States—and that is her destiny after the soldiers of fortune have had their way—we can treat her as an integral part of the American Union. But so long as she cares to go it in her own way, why, let her go it."

PHILIPPINE CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND AMNESTY.

EXPANSIONISTS and "anti's," for once, seem to agree upon the wisdom of an Administration measure for the Philippines. The form of civil government provided for the islands by Congress, with its Filipino legislature and two Filipino representatives (without votes) in Congress, meets with very little criticism; and the supplementary proclamation on the Fourth, granting full amnesty to political prisoners in the islands, meets with still less. The New York *Evening Post*, one of the foremost anti-expansionist papers in the country, says of the Filipino legislature and representatives: "This we can but hail as an advance toward that consultation of the wishes of the Philippine people to which we are bound to come, and toward that independence of the Philippine nation which will surely result from consulting its desires and interests, as well as our own." And in regard to the amnesty proclamation it says:

"No one could welcome the proposed amnesty proclamation for the Filipinos more heartily than does *The Evening Post*. It is a long and wise step in the right direction. If it brings up deep regrets that similar wisdom could not have been shown ere this toward the innocent brown people our guns have harried ever since 1898, it also, we hope, marks the beginning of a new and better era for this deeply wronged people. With the release of political prisoners, the establishment of a civil government, and the ending of hostilities, we can not but believe that the road toward mutual respect and liking and toward Philippine independence has been entered upon."

The formal declaration of peace in the Philippine Islands was accomplished through the issue of three separate orders and proclamations, one by the President over his own signature, extending amnesty "to all persons in the Philippine archipelago who have participated in the insurrections"; one through Secretary Root, by the President's order, relieving General Chaffee from his duties as military governor, and a third in the shape of a general order addressed to the entire army of the United States.

Criticism of the amnesty proclamation comes from the New York *Press*, expansionist, and the Philadelphia *Record*, anti-expansionist. Says *The Record:*

"There is a strong touch of mockery in this clemency manifesto on the day when the American people asserted the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It was for asserting this principle that those who will take the benefit of the act of amnesty were transported to the island of Guam or are languishing in the jail at Manila. If, on the other hand, these prisoners have committed serious offenses against the laws, they deserve punishment, and this amnesty proclamation is a mere demagogic advertisement. It is little less than a scandal that such an artifice should be practised on the public on the anniversary of American independence."

The Press, after expressing the hope that the Filipinos will prove worthy of our generous treatment of them, remarks:

"Yet must we turn with fear and a sinking heart to manifesta-

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tions that prepare us for the news of the general amnesty proclamation. The cold-blooded assassination of five American soldiers by professedly friendly natives had sent a chill of dread through the country's patriotic blood. Fast upon the tidings of that atrocity is the fresh story of the disappearance of four American teachers on the island of Cebu, whose horrible fate in the hands of treacherous amigos can only be guessed, but of whose death in some hideous form there is little doubt. When not only those who wear the garb of our military authority, but the plain and peaceful missionaries of education who carry the light of knowledge into Filipino darkness also are butchered, the faith we would like to have is roughly shaken."

The proclamation is accepted by the expansionist papers as proof that hostilities in the islands are practically over. The Boston *Journal*, for example, says:

"No such step as this general amnesty would have been taken if the American authorities were not absolutely sure that the Tagal insurrection had completely burned itself out. Most of the leaders of the Filipinos now profess to be reconciled to the situation. Many of them are enthusiastic in their admiration for the American policy. They say, as Aguinaldo has said, that if they had known the Americans better and known their purposes, there never would have been any blood shed. It is now unmistakable that the war was due to a grievous misunderstanding on their side. . . . . .

"The harsh part of our connection with the Philippines is now happily closing. The men who were once our foes are now our friends, and pledge themselves to join with us in the upbuilding of the archipelago. Far down to the southward, in the Mohammedan Islands, war and its bitterness still linger. But in the Christian provinces peace has now come to last, let us hope forever. There are men of talent and influence among these released Filipino leaders. If their sincerity matches their ability they can be powerful allies of the Americans, and can help their people wonderfully along the hard, slow path to self-government."

The provisions of the measure establishing civil government in the islands are summarized as follows by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"The bill as agreed upon to-day provides for a Philippine legislature of two houses, one the Philippine commission and the other an assembly elected by the natives, except the Moros and pagans. But this legislature is not to be created until after a census has been taken and a condition of general peace and good order shall have prevailed for two years. The legislature is to elect two commissioners to represent the islands in Washington. The powers of the legislature are defined, and an extended bill of rights sets forth the individual rights of citizens and their protection against unjust laws.

"Authority is given to issue bonds for the purchase of the friar lands, and, when purchased, these become part of the public domain. The public lands are to be open to homesteaders, similar to the American system, and to prevent corporations from absorbing the lands, corporations' holdings are limited to 1,024 hectares, or 2,500 acres. Corporations also are stringently regulated in holding mining and agricultural lands. The money standard and the permanent money system are left for future settlement. The banking system is also postponed. Provision is made for subsidiary and minor coins. Authority is given to issue bonds for harbor and other improvements."

"INSURANCE GAMBLING" ON THE KING'S LIFE.

"AMERICA is supposed to be the place where the Almighty Dollar is worshiped," remarks the Kansas City *Journal*, "but Americans do not bet money on the life or death of a sick man who is official head of the nation." Similar observations are made by many other papers all over the country, in commenting on the news that insurance is being placed on the King's life at a premium of from thirty to fifty per cent. a week, varying with the doctors' bulletins. It is said that about $25,000,000 insurance on the King's life is held by people who have no other financial interest in his life or death, and it is recalled that the death of Queen Victoria revealed a similar large amount of insurance on her life. In this country no outsider is permitted to insure a life in which he can not show an insurable interest, and the British custom is regarded here with disapproval. The Chicago *News* looks upon it as "curiously indicative of the mingling of emotionalism and practical business instinct in the British temperament," while *Harper's Weekly* feels that it "grates somewhat upon the mind," and "jars upon one's sensibilities." "There is something gruesome about the practise that repels, and in the case of the King it seems almost disloyal," declares the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, and the Pittsburg *Times* believes that "it shows a depravity not far from degeneracy." The Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"There can be no question that indiscriminate insuring of the life of the King or taking out purely speculative policies on the risk of the coronation not taking place on the date fixed is gam-

HARMONY ON THE DEMOCKATIC HIGHWAY.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

MR. CLEVELAND, IN AN ESSAY ON FISHING, SAYS THAT WHEN A BIG ONE GETS AWAY IT IS PERMISSIBLE FOR THE FISHERMAN TO SWEAR A LITTLE.
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

CARTOON VIEWS

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bling pure and simple. It is just as wrong morally as betting on the races, playing policy, or going into a lottery.

"Viewed in this—its proper—light, there will be little sympathy felt either for the speculators or those who placed wagers with them. Such risks have none of the elements of legitimate insurance, and those who take them run the gambler's chances and must be classed with him.

"Such gambling is forbidden by the insurance laws of the different States of our Union, and it is hoped that the people of England will see in the present speculation on the life of their sovereign—especially as it will entail severe financial loss to many—a fitting opportunity to put the stamp of popular disapproval upon such misnamed insurance. Thrifty as we are in this country, our senses have not been blunted so that we do not see the shocking unseemliness of making the health or sickness, the life or death, of any person a gambling 'risk' upon which we may win or lose a few dollars."

THE BAILEY-BEVERIDGE ENCOUNTER.

WITHOUT exception, thus far, the American press condemn Senator Bailey's attack last week upon Senator Beveridge. The assault occurred after a heated debate over the case of Dr. Scott in Mexico, in which Senator Bailey remarked that the officials of the State Department were either "grossly incompetent, or shamefully indifferent to the rights of an American citizen in a foreign land." He said he had been unable to obtain certain papers bearing on the case, and declared that if one-half of what was represented to him was true, he could present papers "which will compel the recall of the ambassador to Mexico and the retirement of the solicitor of the State Department."

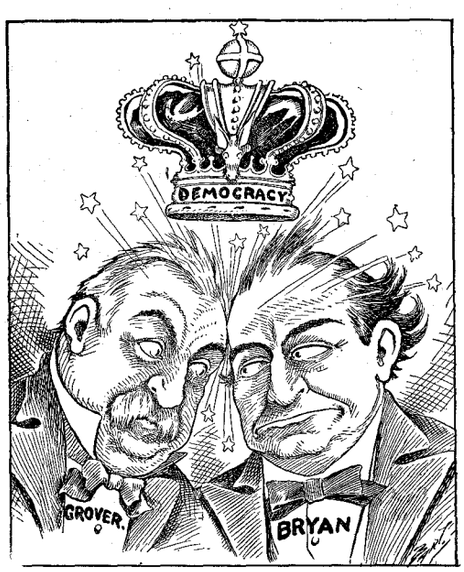
Senator Beveridge in reply said that this reference to Solicitor Penfield was "a most unwarranted attack." Senator Bailey resented this language and asked for its retraction, but Senator Beveridge, while disavowing any intention to convey a personal insult, refused to recall his expression. After the session of the Senate was over, Senator Bailey again asked Senator Beveridge to retract his words. The latter refused, and Senator Bailey then seized him either by the coat-collar or the throat (accounts differ) and shook him until Senator Spooner and others pulled the irate Texan away.

"Most of all does the South deplore the loss of temper by its Senators," says *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, N. C.), "for it conveys a wrong impression of the South and damages the party to which they belong." "The country is getting tired of the Southern ideal of honor as represented by Tillman, McLaurin, Money, and Bailey," remarks the Indianapolis *News*, for "a man who finds it necessary to assault another in order to show that he himself is a gentleman is as a rule a rowdy rather than a gentleman." "As long as these gentlemen from the South, who are so excitable, do not carry anything in the way of weapons more dangerous than their fists and their penknives," says the Hartford *Times*, "the death-rate of the District of Columbia remains normal and the head-lines in the newspapers do not have to be increased in size." The Philadelphia *Record* says that "if it be proper for a Senator to punch another to satisfy his wounded honor, it is proper that it should be done with some measure of skill. If the fist-fight is to continue in the chamber, the senatorial fists should be educated."

"Sitting in the same room with a Southern statesman is getting to be very risky business," remarks the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, for if Senator Beveridge's assertions are an insult to a Texan who is seated in the United States Senate, "he should be seated permanently in a wire cage." Debates could not go on at all if expressions like Senator Beveridge's were taken as personal insults, comments the New York *Times*, for "a Senator who meant to take any part in the debates of such an explosive body" would have to be prepared to protect himself "against the assault which any fool or bully might take it into his head to commit." "Mr. Bailey certainly ought to be punished like any other man who assaults another with 'malice aforethought,'" remarks the Hartford *Post*. "If further hostilities are deemed necessary," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "Tillman or McLaurin should be engaged to direct the event, so as to save the furniture, and neckwear should be barred." The Buffalo *Express*, however, says that it is evident the Senators needed a rest, and adds that "if the vacation could be made permanent for some of them, it would be all the better." The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Lovers of fair fighting can not but deplore Senator Bailey's failure yesterday to observe the Marquis of Queensberry rules. No member of the United States Senate, which is now producing so many eminent pugilists, has the slightest excuse for not knowing that striking in a clinch is not allowed, except on the break-away, and that hackling is absolutely never allowed. Evidence is conflicting as to whether Bailey actually struck in the clinch, and the public will probably remain in ignorance on this point until the sporting editor of *The Congressional Record*

"HARK, FROM THE TOMBS A DOLEFUL SOUND!"
—*The Chicago News.*



THE AMERICAN CORONATION.
Two heads with but a single crown. —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

OF DEMOCRATIC "HARMONY."

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reviews the facts. But all witnesses agree that Bruiser Bailey choked Bully Beveridge and was thus clearly guilty of hackling. Unquestionably, then, the referee must decide that Bailey lost the battle on a foul. We shall look for better work in the future. The Senate can easily be filled with first-rate fighters, if the people will rise to their duty. Only last night Dodge of Harvard, Wenck of Yale, and Cates of the University of Kansas acquitted themselves with credit in the boxing matches in the National Sporting Club of London. With Dodge, Wenck, and Cates in place of Hoar, Hawley, and Burton, the Senate may yet regain the prestige it has lost through men who are as clumsy with their fists as Tillman and Bailey."

Solicitor Penfield, a couple of days after the encounter, issued a statement to the effect that "Senator Bailey's charge is in its substance and spirit untrue, and he knew it perfectly well when he made it in the Senate," adding that Senator Bailey "is one of those men who go about hunting for trouble, and this is simply one of his spasmodic displays of asininity in which he indulges at regular periods."

THE MINNEAPOLIS POLICE SCANDAL.

MINNEAPOLIS has been washing some dirty linen in her police department. At a trial on June 27, under charges pertaining to the police administration, Detective Norbeck made a confession in which he gave details of the operations and showed that not only have the gamblers been "protected," under extortion, but that the detectives helped the gamblers and aided them in robbing their victims. As a result, Mayor Ames and his brother, Chief of Police Ames, together with several detectives and captains, have been indicted. Two detectives, Malone and Bracket, are accused of having been accessories to the cracking of a safe on May 25. The detectives are said to have stood guard outside the building while the cracksman rifled the safe and secured about $1,500. The mayor, it is reported, has left the city for West Baden, Ind., and it is rumored that he will resign in September. "If Mayor Ames should resign in September," says the Minneapolis *Journal*, "the Minneapolis police force would not know itself two or three days thereafter." The Minneapolis *Times*, however, believes that after the grand jury has done its work and after the present administration is out, "there will be no room for odious or odorous comparisons."

This is the time when the papers of both New York and St. Louis hit back at Minneapolis for its criticisms of their respective police administrations. "The Minneapolis police situation surpasses that of New York," says *The World*, "in that the trains have to be watched lest the force run away"; and *The Star*, of St. Louis, remarks that "in police corruption it would seem that Minneapolis can give St. Louis cards and spades and yet win the game." The New York *Times* says:

"It is from cities of the class to which Minneapolis belongs—cities comparatively small, but prosperous, ambitious, and prone to vaunt themselves distinctively American—that New York has most often heard denunciations of its political corruption and lofty references to the unrepresentative character of its population. And New York, all too humbly, has been wont to accept this sort of criticism at something near its face value—if not exactly admitting its excessive wickedness and lamenting its 'cosmopolitanism,' at least permitting the invidious comparisons to go uncontradicted, and, deeply conscious of being no better, but somewhat worse, than it ought to be, letting the little cities get what happiness they can out of their illusions. Once in a while, however, one of these haughty townlings has done for it what New York so often does for itself—the 'lid is taken off.' Then to the affronted sky is not infrequently revealed a pit fouler than any which underlies New York, and, in the pit a multitude of reptiles, smaller than ours, indeed, but slimier and more misshapen than our worst. It is Minneapolis whose lid has last been removed, and the showing is even viler than that not long ago made in St. Louis. New York never presented a spectacle quite so bad—its criminality never spread so far over the official circle, never involved so many men supposed to be respectable. Our villains usually have at least the poor virtue of audacity, and make no serious pretenses of being honest men. We are not exulting over the humiliation of Minneapolis, or hinting that all American cities are permeated with corruption; we are only calling attention to the fact that human vices, like human virtues, are not bounded by geographical lines, and gently intimating that the methods of Tammany Hall are known, and at times practised, in regions considerably removed from Manhattan Island. Before Minneapolis finds fault with New York again, let her treat her own thieves and blackmailers as severely as we have treated ours."

MR. BURKE'S $4,000,000 GIFT.

THE name of John Masterson Burke was entirely unfamiliar to the public until the news was given out, one day last week, that a retired New York merchant of that name had given $4,000,000 for the establishment of the "Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation," in memory of his mother. With the announcement and the details accompanying it, Mr. Burke's name at once took high rank on the roll of names of those who have given millions for works of help and mercy. Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"Mr. Burke's is comparatively an obscure name in this city. It is a redeeming feature of our restless civilization that where thousands are moving heaven and earth for notoriety, there are always a few modest citizens of every city who are silently planning how to turn their personal prosperity to the general good, and who finally present a great scheme of benefaction with no more circumstance than they use in any customary transaction of their day's work."

Confidence in the wisdom of Mr. Burke's gift was felt when it became known that he had chosen as the trustees of his fund such men as ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Edward M. Shepard, Frank S. Sturgis, and William Hubbard White. The deed of gift specifies that "the benefits of the foundation shall be reserved for intelligent and respectable men and women who, in consequence of sickness, or discharge from hospitals before they have regained sufficient strength to earn their livelihood, or in consequence of other misfortune, may be in need of temporary assistance," and it particularly stipulates that the directors of the foundation shall establish a thorough, careful, and kindly system for choosing as beneficiaries men and women who, beyond all reasonable doubt, are within the purposes described in the trust deed; but the founder, appreciating the frequent suffering caused by the tardy action in giving relief, urges that the methods to be used, so far as they are consistent with propriety, shall be as expeditious as possible." The founder considers it of vital importance that the relief shall be extended to self-respecting persons who have been able, as a rule, to maintain themselves; and that the relief shall be temporary, and not permanent. He "does not wish to found an asylum, nor to provide for a body of pensioners," and in giving the trustees power to modify the plan he provides "that the fund shall be used in such way as not to increase, but to prevent, the growth of poverty, the chief purpose of the founder being to help those who give or have given evidence of being willing to help themselves."

The relief provided for convalescents discharged from hospitals, but not yet well enough to work, is widely commended. The Rochester *Post Express* says:

"Such a benefaction as his the managers of the New York hospitals have been long looking for. One of the saddest and most trying features of their work has always been the discharge of the inmates of their institutions before they are strong enough to take up their daily duties. It happens often that convalescents are obliged to seek charity temporarily or to go to work and tax themselves unduly and sometimes to such an extent as to disable themselves again. Many a hospital superintendent has wished

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that there were a convalescent hospital or asylum near New York where they could send such persons. If we remember aright, provision in a small way has been made for some of them, but it has been wholly inadequate to meet requirements. With Mr. Burke's splendid benefaction, it should be easy to provide for all of the really worthy convalescents sent out from the hospitals of the city."

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH—THE OTHER SIDE.

THOSE whose pity was stirred by the article on "Child Labor in the South" in these columns June 14 will no doubt be glad to learn that there is another side of the story. It appears from the Southern comment on this matter that the mill-children come from the "poor white" or "cracker" class, and that their stupidity and sleepiness are inborn. If they had never left their mountain homes, we are told, they would be just as inferior, mentally and physically, as they are in the mills; in fact, the life of the mill town is said to be improving them. This will recall Commissioner Carroll D. Wright's speech of a few years ago in which he asserted, as the result of investigation, that the mills of the North are recruiting their employees all the time from the lower classes of society and graduating them into a little higher grade; so that the unfavorable moral conditions in the mill-towns do not indicate a deterioration of the employees, but mark their existing moral plane, from which they are passing gradually to higher levels.

This optimistic view of the Southern child worker is taken by the Chattanooga *Tradesman*, for example, which speaks with authority on Southern industrial conditions. It admits that "there are many instances of abuse" in the mills, and says that "strict regulatory laws, fearlessly and intelligently enforced, are needed and will come in time." But it declares that such pictures of Southern child labor as are drawn by Elbert Hubbard (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 14, p. 798) are "the fancy of a diseased imagination," and affords fresh proof of his "crankery and unreasonableness." Pursuing the line of thought mentioned in the paragraph above, it says:

"The families that make up the hosts of operatives in our mill centers are better fed, better clad, better taught, healthier and cleaner, physically and morally, than are the kin and neighbors they left among the hills when they moved to the mill-towns. There has been no great progress, but enough to make the move upward appreciable. The work of elevating the Cracker, whether he shall be found in the Adirondacks, in the mountains of Pennsylvania, or the range that lies in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, is not the work of a day, a year, even of a single generation; and he will not be elevated, ever so little, by the power of fussy fabrication touching his alleged degradation and oppression."

It appears that the mill managers are taking an enlightened interest in the welfare and education of the mill-children such as the children would never get in their mountain homes, and that the children are, in fact, much happier than are the Northern philanthropists who go there to "write them up." To quote further from the same authority:

"The boys and girls from 6 to 12 years old, seen 'by the dozen' in one of the mills, we are told, were in the mills thirteen hours, twelve of which were work-hours. Right here we propose to bring Mr. Hubbard down from the clouds of generalization to the hard earth of specification. In what mill or mills did he see the child-slavery he relates? Was it in Pelzer, Piedmont, Pacolet, Spartanburg, Olympia? Did he see the sights he reports in any mill of the first class? We demand that he name names, both of mills and their managers. It is certain that many mills work their juvenile employees in double relays, each relay being in the mill six hours or less; either this is true, or both men and women writers of the highest standing have been imposed upon and have been induced to give out misleading accounts. Some months ago an article appeared in *The Forum*, over the name of one of the leading women in the literary profession. She praised the humane rules for the government of the great Pelzer mill's employees. She said that excellent day and night schools were maintained for the help at the company's expense. She declared that the army of operatives, numbering over one thousand, were a contented, happy community, and progressive in all respects. She said that both the day and night schools were well attended by the children and youth of the village that had about 8,000 inhabitants. She denounced no part of the management as being cruel or even oppressive. She asserted that the children of the mill-village were a far brighter, healthier, better dressed, and happier lot than any equal number of working-class children in South Carolina, who should not be in the mills. We have seen the same statements made by responsible men and women writers, who related what they had seen at Graniteville, Olympia, Spartanburg, Greenville, Charlotteville, Raleigh, Goldsborough, Pacolot, Piedmont, and other manufacturing towns in the Carolinas and Georgia. All of these could not have been bribed by the mill companies to ignore the alleged ugly facts about alleged 'child-slavery in the Southern cotton-mills.' As for the women and children in the mill villages, supporting the lazy husbands and other men of the family, the mill is not the only place where this is found. In their native haunts in the hills and mountains the women and children do practically all the work that is done. They raise the little crops, clothe the family, the husband and father included, provide the fuel—in a word they do all the labor and the men drink whisky, hunt, fight—but never a day's work. The children in those foothills and on the mountain slopes go barefooted all winter, dressed in a linsey-woolsey sack, without clothing for the nether limbs, and thus clad they are forced to work out of doors in severe weather. They are apt to be dumb, do not respond to kindly advances, not one in ten ever saw so much as a dime in the way of money. Those who go to the mills take their stupidity and wildness along. Much of the pinched and dazed look of the mill children was in their faces before they could talk; and their habitual falling asleep as related of them by Mr. Hubbard indicates a measure of health as well as weariness—such health as is possible to the child of cracker parents."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OOM PAUL seems unable to find a text to fit the case.—*The Baltimore American.*

MR. BRYAN'S party is rapidly becoming the "400" of national politics.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

WHITELAW REID is coming home with his famous knee-breeches in a perfect state of preservation.—*The Chicago News.*

SO the man who dashed up San Juan hill stumbles ingloriously over a sugar-beet!—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

WE are to grant the Filipinos amnesty and keep our troops on the islands to see that they take it all right.—*The Washington Post.*

PERHAPS Aguinaldo was so bad that he wouldn't have been good even for all that was paid Gomez.—*The St. Louis Post-Despatch.*

GENERAL BURT advises the sale of the Philippines to Japan. Why so? Japan is a friendly nation.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

KING EDWARD, it may be, feels that he ought to make an effort to live down Mr. Austin's coronation poem.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

NO member of the New York upper-crust can afford to have appendicitis after this. It must be perityphlitis or nothing.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IF the bituminous coal-miners knew the kind of weather we were having on top of the earth they would hesitate about striking.—*The Chicago News.*

THE next time they get Grover Cleveland into a harmony meeting they will have to exhibit the harmony beforehand.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THINGS have come to a pretty pass in this country when a great and omnipotent ruler like Roosevelt is knocked *hors de combat* by such a little thing as a Senate.—*The Jefferson City Democrat.*

REPRESENTATIVE KERN, of Illinois, has introduced a bill providing that blind persons throughout the United States, male and female, shall each receive a pension of fifty dollars a month. The bill has been referred to the committee on invalid pensions, and it is to be hoped that its members will exhibit a broader range of sympathies. Why are deaf excluded, and are not the dumb to be helped? Heart disease is often aggravated by exertion, and pensions would relieve its victims from the necessity of daily toil. Millions of Americans have dyspepsia. It is our national disease, and patriotism should induce the members of the committee to include these sufferers in the pension lists. Why not, in fact, put all good Americans on the rolls and furnish the funds by advancing the customs duties? "The foreigner pays the tax!"—*The New York Herald.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT SHALL A COLLEGE STUDENT STUDY?

HUMAN knowledge has advanced in so many directions and so far in each direction that it is no longer possible, as it once was, for any single mind to compass it all. The last great man who achieved the task of absorbing all the knowledge of the civilized world was probably, so Mr. Gladstone thought, Leibnitz. The vast growth of learning has made the elective system necessary in our colleges and universities, and every student, upon entering such an institution, is now confronted at the outset with the necessity of making his choice from a wide range of important studies. What principles shall guide in his selection? This highly interesting question was lucidly handled by President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, in an address before the University Convocation in Albany last week, which is published in *The Evening Post* (New York, July 1).

Three courses are open to the student, said President Schurman: (1) To ignore everything but Latin, Greek, mathematics, metaphysics, ethics, and natural philosophy—the staple subjects of the old curriculum; (2) to select just such studies as will qualify him for his chosen profession; (3) to elect such studies as he especially likes. Each of these courses is open to dangers. The first means a rejection of such important knowledge as English language and literature, and "all the wealth of the physical, chemical, and biological sciences." The second implies an inadequate conception of education, placing professional efficiency first, whereas "cultured manhood" should stand first. The third course neglects the feebler powers of the mind entirely, whereas the aim should be for "harmony and poise." What criterion, then, can be laid down? President Schurman says:

"If we turn from the mind of the student to the objects he may study, we find (theology apart) that they all fall into two grand divisions. These are the world of human life—all that man is or that he has done, suffered, and produced—and the world of material things and events, the objective phenomena we call nature.

"Fundamentally considered, therefore, there are but two kinds of studies—those relating to man, which may be called humanistic studies, and those relating to nature, which may be called naturalistic studies. Since the proper study of mankind is man, the former is the more important of the two. And Lord Kelvin, the greatest living physicist, told me during his recent visit to Cornell University that it was his view that every student of physics should previously have had a training in the humanities. Indeed, I find that scientific men in general entertain the same opinion. But they take no narrow view of the humanities; nor do I. And I desire, for the present at least, to throw together without discrimination English, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, history, economics, politics, and philosophy. These are the humanities. Without them there is no humane or liberal culture. Yet with them, culture is restricted unless the soul's session has been opened to the natures and laws of the material world by the study of some physical science. And of the sciences of nature, mathematics is the universal key, without which advance is impossible.

"Now, if you turn to the history of education, you will find that the criterion I have derived from a consideration of the objects of knowledge has always determined the curriculum of the higher institutions of instruction. The older colleges here and in Europe used to prescribe the humanities, natural science, mathematics, and philosophy. The science was mathematical physics and astronomy, the mathematics at first only arithmetic and geometry; and the humanities Greek and Latin, the only literature then in existence. The education of the ancient Greeks themselves was effected by the same disciplines; and, tho they produced the noblest civilization in the world, their linguistic and literary studies were limited to their own language. If the Greek achieved a glorious culture without the study of any language but his own, so, I take it, may the American; but let not the American forget that the Greek boy did read and commit to memory the great poems enshrined in his vernacular, and absorbed, in plastic years, the history, traditions, mythology, and legends of his people.

"History and reflection bring us to the same conclusion. The indispensable materials of a liberal education are, first of all and most important of all, the humanities, and, secondly, the sciences of nature, including mathematics as their key, to which must be added philosophy, the fundamental doctrine of both nature and man.

"I do not think it matters what natural science the student elects. Any one, if properly studied—and laboratory work is, of course, essential—will familiarize him with the scientist's method and point of view and open up to his imagination at least one radius to the center of the physical cosmos. After arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, the student needs no more mathematics for mental discipline; and he will take just as much more as may be necessary for the study of the physical science or sciences which he elects. At least one course in logic, psychology, and elementary philology is essential; and it should not be forgotten by the champions of the old curriculum that at least two were prescribed therein."

Among the "humanistic studies," President Schurman would place first the English language and literature and the history of our own country; next to these, one ancient language and one (other) modern language. For nine-tenths of our students, he thinks, the preferable combination is Latin and German.

THE RUSSIAN NOVEL AND THE RUSSIAN SOUL.

MR. ARTHUR SYMONS, contrasting the novels of Tolstoy, Gorki, Dostoieffsky, and other Russian writers with the English and French novels, sums up the distinctive qualities of the former in the phrase, "the novel of uncivilized people who give us their impressions of civilization." Writing in *The Saturday Review* (London, May 3), Mr. Symons says:

"They [the Russians] try to find out the meaning of life, each for himself, as if no one had ever thought about the matter before. They are troubled about the soul, which they are unable to realize, with Balzac, as 'nervous fluid'; with Thackeray, as the schoolboy's response to his master. Like Fomá Gordyéeff 'they bear within them something heavy and uncomfortable, something which they can not comprehend.' Russian novels are the only novels in which we see people acting on their impulses, unable to resist their impulses or to account for them. They are never in doubt as to what they feel: it is as simple as when one says, 'I am cold, I am hungry.' They say, 'I love this woman, I hate this man, I must go to Sevastopol tho I shall probably be killed if I go there, I am convinced that this or that is my duty.' Sometimes they reason out their feelings, but the reasoning never makes any difference to their feelings. The English novelist shows us an idea coming into a man's head; when he has got the idea he sometimes proceeds to feel as the idea suggests to him. The French novelist shows us a sensation, tempered or directed by will, coming into a man's consciousness; even his instincts wait on the instinctive criticism of the intelligence; so that passion, for instance, cools into sensuality while it waits. But to the Russian there is nothing in the world except the feeling which invades him like an atmosphere, or grows up with him like a plant putting out its leaves, or crushes him under it like a great weight falling from above. He wonders at this strange thing which takes possession of him so easily, so unexpectedly, so irresistibly. He may fight against it, but it will be as Jacob fights against the angel, in Mr. Nettleship's remarkable design: he is held in the mere hollow of a hand, while he conceives himself to be wrestling with the whole of that unseen force."

The Nihilism of Tolstoy, says Mr. Symons, is conspicuous in Russia only because of his unique genius. It is natural to the people and is the logical and childlike pursuit of an ethical impulse:

"The same sincerity to a conviction, to a conviction which has become an irresistible feeling, is seen in every Nihilist who strikes at the Czar. It is the sincerity of the savage, who throws off the

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whole of civilization with ease, as he would throw off a great-coat. The Russian has been civilized for so short a while that he has not yet got accustomed to it. Civilization has no roots in him. Laws have been made for chaining him down, as if he were a dangerous wild beast, and the laws were made by those who knew his nature, and had determined to thwart it. If he can not have his way, he is always ready to be a martyr. And Tolstoy, who has the peasant in him and the martyr, has done just as countless fanatics have done before him; and, being a man of genius and a great novelist, has done it successfully, appealing to all Europe. He strikes at civilization, society, patriotism, with an infinitely greater force than the Nihilist; but he strikes in the same direction and from the same impulse. His convictions carry him against these barriers; he acts out his convictions: so does the Nihilist. He is for peace and the other for destruction; but that is only the accident by which the same current brings one straw to land and hurries the other straw over the weir. And wherever we look in Russian novels we shall see the same practical logic setting men and women outside the laws, for good or evil, deliberately or unconsciously."

PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OF A LIBRARY.

GERALD STANLEY LEE has conferred a favor upon many people. He has adequately expressed feelings of which many of us have been but half-conscious, but which, now that they are set down in words, seem at once familiar. He writes on the subject "Reading Books Through Their Back" in *The Atlantic Monthly* (July), and analyzes in a semi-humorous way the effect which the mere presence of a multitude of books has upon the mind. His article takes the form of a personal narrative, and begins as follows:

"I have a way every two or three days or so, of an afternoon, of going down to our library, sliding into the little gate by the shelves, and taking a long, empty walk there. I have found that nothing quite takes the place of it for me—wandering up and down the aisles of my ignorance, letting myself be loomed at, staring doggedly back. I always feel when I go out the great door as if I had won a victory. I have at least faced the facts. I swing off to my tramp on the hills where is the sense of space, as if I had faced the Bully of the World, the whole assembled world, in his own den, and he had given me a license to live.

"Of course it only lasts a little while. One soon feels a library nowadays pulling on him. One has to go back and do it all over again, but for the time being it affords infinite relief. It sets one in right relations to the universe, to the Original Plan of Things. One suspects that if God had originally intended that men on this planet should be crowded off by books on it, it would not have been put off to the twentieth century."

This mood in which one is "pulled on by the books" should not be too hastily exchanged for a state of mind in which one defines himself and begins to discriminate:

"The question that concerns me is, what shall a man do, how shall he act, when he finds himself in the hush of a great library—opens the door upon it, stands and waits in the midst of it, with his poor outstretched soul all by himself before it—and feels the books pulling on him? I always feel as if it were a sort of infinite cross-roads. The last thing I want to know in a library is exactly what I want there. I am tired of knowing what I want. I am always knowing what I want. I can know what I want almost anywhere. If there is a place left on God's earth where a modern man can go and go regularly and not know what he wants awhile, in Heaven's name why not let him hold on to it? I am as fond as the next man, I think, of knowing what I am about, but when I find myself ushered into a great library I do not know what I am about any sooner than I can help. I shall know soon enough—God forgive me! When it is given to a man to stand in the Assembly Room of Nations, to feel the ages, all the ages, gathering around him, flowing past his life, to listen to the immortal stir of Thought, to the doings of The Dead, why should a man interrupt—interrupt a whole world—to know what he is about? I stand at the junction of all Time and Space. I am the three tenses. I read the newspaper of the universe.

"It fades away after a little, I know. I go to the card catalog like a lamb to the slaughter, poke my head into Knowledge—somewhere—and am lost, but the light of it on the spirit does not fade away. It leaves a glow there. It plays on the pages afterward."

One loses this fine glow and charm by staying too long or going too often. "The only way one can get any real good out of a modern library seems to be by going away in the nick of time":

"As compared with this feeling one has in the door, this feeling of standing over a library—mere reading in it, sitting down and letting oneself be tucked into a single book in it—is a humiliating experience. . . . All that I am contending for is, that when these times come, the times when a man likes to feel infinite knowledge crowding round him, feel it through the backs of unopened books, and likes to stand still and think about it, worship with the thought of it—he ought to be allowed to do so. It is true that there is no sign up against it (against thinking in libraries). But there might as well be. It amounts to the same thing. No one is expected to. People are expected to keep up an appearance, at least, of doing something else there. I do not dare to hope that the next time I am caught standing and staring in a library, with a kind of blank, happy look, I shall not be considered by all my kind intellectually disreputable for it. I admit that it does not look intelligent—this standing by a door and taking in a sweep of books—this reading a whole library at once. I can imagine how it looks. It looks like listening to a kind of cloth and paper chorus—foolish enough; but if I go out of the door to the hills again, refreshed for them and lifted up to them, with the strength of the ages in my limbs, great voices all around me, flocking on my solitary walk—who shall gainsay me?"

CHANCES OF POETIC DRAMA.

ARE there any indications of a revival in the near future of the poetic drama as a form of art which the public will permanently appreciate and support? The question is suggested by the measure of success which Mr. Stephen Phillips's recent productions have obtained on the English stage, and it is answered at some length by Dr. John Todhunter in *The Fortnightly Review*. His answer is a hopeful one, tho he admits parenthetically that the hope may be a forlorn one.

Dr. Todhunter, who is himself a dramatist of some note, discusses first the principles and limitations of the poetic drama. He writes:

"The supreme function of poetry is to quicken the sensibilities of the slothful spirit within us, to urge it to new creative effort, to incite us to bring human life more and more into harmony with our highest ideals; to make us, as Shelley says,—

> Hope till hope creates
> From its own wreck the thing it contemplates.

The poet is 'of imagination all compact,' and imagination is the most vivid life of the mind, in and through which the personality lives and works. It has its intellectual as well as its emotional pole, and can weigh, measure, compare, and pass judgment in the very process of creation; but such 'criticism' is merely a subsidiary function, and when the beautiful thing, at first vaguely desired by both intellect and emotion, is created, the two poles are satisfied and made one. They rest from their labors in the beatific vision of the perfected work. Poetic drama is one of the highest forms of this re-creation of life by imagination, and, like music, its full effect can only be realized when it is sympathetically interpreted by the actors to whom it is entrusted. But while the composer of a symphony, or even an opera, may now count on a fairly satisfactory interpretation of his work, by skilled artists under a skilled conductor, it is otherwise with the dramatic poet, for, in spite of occasional Shakespearian performances, there is not yet in England a company of actors who have had the severe and intelligent training, and constant experience, absolutely necessary if a poetical play is to

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be interpreted as Mr. Wood and his orchestra, for instance, could interpret the symphony of a new composer."

Why is it, Dr. Todhunter goes on to ask, that with an abundance of good actors, and with many companies that can admirably perform the plays usually produced, there is so unsatisfactory a performance whenever a poetical play is produced? He answers:

"There are many reasons. Even when a play is written in prose, it may, like Maeterlinck's dramatic works, have a more distinctly imaginative, or even poetic, element in it than is usual; or it may depict some subtle phase of character or situation not easily to be grasped by an average audience. Such a play at once makes a new demand, not merely upon the intelligence of the audience, but first and chiefly upon that of the actors who have to interpret it; and your actor is very conservative of his convictions. Hitherto new ideas have penetrated very slowly into stageland; tho, as we live in an age of rapid changes, they have come thicker and faster of late years, and the stage has become more receptive and adventurous. Its supporters, like trout in a well-fished stream, have become more coy and fickle; and managers are at their wits' end to know what novel bait will allure them. The average actor was always glad to get what is called a 'character part' of the ordinary type, in which he could show his cleverness in 'make-up,' dialect, and so forth; but a new type, even when drawn from some passing phase of society, puzzled him a little, and of any subtlety in character-drawing he fought shy; for this involves the getting not merely into the skin of a part, but into the heart of a character. There has been of recent years a growth of intelligence all round; yet very few of our actors or actresses have that power of sinking their own personality in an ideal one, and playing the part from within outward, which is demanded by that subtlest of dramatists, Shakespeare, if he is ever to be played for all he is worth. But this is the highest and rarest gift of perfectly trained genius in a playwright or his interpreters."

The reason why great operas are better handled, we are told, is found in the fact that there has been long and effective training for this particular art, which differs essentially from poetic drama, for which of late years there has been no training at all. Opera is still vigorously alive on the stage; while poetry has so long been a mere occasional visitor that neither managers nor public are aware that the training which enables an actor to play an ordinary part well is a most inadequate preparation for poetic drama.

What, then, is the prospect of poetic drama in the future? Will it continue to be an occasional visitor, or will it become an abiding form? In England, at least, Dr. Todhunter thinks, there is a demand for something new, which he attributes in part at least to the war just closed, and to the feeling that Great Britain is passing through a crisis in her national development. We quote again:

"There are some signs that what is wanted is something that will appeal to the imagination and stir the deeper springs of emotion; an art which will be sanely and vigorously romantic, dealing with life in a broader and less cynically one-sided way. The success of Rudyard Kipling has been due, not to his omniscience in practical details, but to the spirit of romance in which he has worked. He has, in his dithyrambic manner, sung and told the *aristeia* of the nameless British *vulgus*—the men of all classes who have blundered into the making and preserving of an empire, and redeemed their blunders by their dauntlessness in danger, and their power of keeping their heads, and getting out of the scrapes they have got into; the men who do their duty in every obscure nook and corner where the day's work of the nation has to be got through somehow. Mr. Phillips's poetry is at the opposite pole of idealism from this; but a romantic movement has many phases.

"There are also other influences at work, besides the war, which tend to induce unrest, and a reaching forward toward the unknown future. It is an age of warring ideas and ideals, philosophic as well as social and practical. Science, which had almost settled the universe on the basis of the reign of law some years ago, has now again begun to wonder before the mysteries of nature and human nature. It has become almost mystical in dealing with the strange forces in the midst of which we live. Invention itself is, for anticipators like Mr. Wells, a weird and terrible romance. Life is once more felt to be a dream. . . . . .

"Is it too much to say that there are some signs of the times which lead those who are interested in poetic drama to indulge in a hope—perhaps a forlorn one—that a poet who, like Mr. Phillips, is also a dramatist, may occasionally obtain a fair hearing for his work? There are rumors that plays in verse by Mr. Phillips, and possibly by other authors, may be produced before very long. Poetic drama is still in the air; but its success depends upon the temper of the public."

THE THEATRICAL "SYNDICATE" AND ITS INFLUENCE.

THE "trust" which a year or two ago secured a dominant power over dramatic production in this country has, like all other trusts, aroused debate the end of which is not yet in sight. The burden of complaint against this particular consolidation has been that the commercial rather than the artistic interests are made of first importance, and this is still the cry of dramatic critics and of independent actors. It forms the chief count also in an indictment made by John Corbin in *The Forum* (July–September). Mr. Corbin, who was formerly dramatic critic for *Harper's Weekly*, seems to agree with Richard Mansfield, asserting that "it is no secret that the drama in America is in a parlous state." He does not lay the blame altogether upon the "syndicate" nor upon the actors; but upon the great theater-going public, which "has no real appreciation of drama as drama," and as a result is easily caught by sensational advertising or luxurious scenery. According to the orthography of this public, "Shakespeare spells ruin and Ibsen spells rot." The syndicate has brought prosperity to the box-office, but in all the essentials of high art, the theater, we are told, has undeniably suffered." Mr. Corbin's indictment proceeds as follows:

"The whole system rests on the assumption that each play shall run months together in New York, and then months, and even years, on the road. Thus the actors—from those who speak a few lines only to the stars of the company—are doomed to spend a short lifetime with a single part. In the old days of the stock company all hands had many new parts every season, sometimes many new parts each week. The laudators of the day that is dead may well ask where the actors of the next generation are to come from. As against the superficial elegance of scenery and costume, and the higher excellence of the cast as a whole, is to be reckoned the deadening effect of a long run on the general spirit of the acting. Variety is the spice of acting, as of life. When an actor shifts at short intervals from Hamlet to Joseph Surface, from Falstaff to Tony Lumpkin, he must have all the resources of his technic at his finger-tips, and each shift brings something of the excitement of a new venture. When an actor plays a single part as long as Mr. Gillette has played Sherlock Holmes, his interpretation of it is apt to have all the life-likeness and delicacy of shading of the ten-thousandth impression from an electrotype. The evil does not end here. The syndicate controls the entire output of the world's drama, and is thus able to select for every star such parts as he has proved most capable of playing in a popularly acceptable manner. The change from 'Too Much Johnson' to 'Secret Service' and then to 'Sherlock Holmes' is like a change from drab to gray."

The discouraging fact in all this is the willingness of the public to have it so. It will not, indeed, tolerate anything better:

"It might be supposed that the public would resent this monotony, but in point of fact it rejoices in it. For the keen strokes of character, the fine shadings of an artistic impersonation, it has scant intelligence, but it dearly loves its favorites. Thus the art of acting, the very essence of which, properly considered, is the power to merge one's own creative spirit with the creative spirit of the dramatist, becomes the mere exploitation of a popularly attractive personality. What the managers advertise and what

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the public want to see is not a drama, but an actor. If an actor has a high ambition as an artist, as many actors have, he soon finds that his managers and his public are united to thwart it. Some years ago Mr. E. H. Sothern, whose eminence makes him independent of arbitrary managerial control, elected to produce Hauptmann's exquisite fairy drama, 'The Sunken Bell.' The powers that were shrugged their shoulders, and the great theater-going public stayed away. The reason was, of course, that the bell-founder Heinrich was not what is known as a Sothern part. Was he not faithless to his wife? And did he not die in the end, frustrated? The great public is expert in such matters, and recognized him at once for a villain of melodrama. The more intelligent people everywhere welcomed the new departure, and were grateful for it; but in the eyes of the great theater-going public, and, in consequence, in the eyes of the theatrical speculators, the production was a failure; and no man who lives to please can afford to have the reputation of many failures. When there is so little real appreciation before the footlights and behind them, there is scant hope for the artistic drama. If a work of dramatic literature has strong popular qualities it runs a good chance of being murdered."

This writer sees a gleam of hope in the recent revival of stock companies, but notes that they are narrowly limited. If they develop a star, he is drafted for the road, and if a play becomes very popular it shares a similar fate. The remedy for the present degenerate condition of drama in America, according to this authority, includes the endowment of theaters. "In each city it will be necessary to have at the outset an endowment of half a million dollars, and perhaps more; and in case of mishap or mismanagement it may be necessary to call on private subscriptions for aid."

REVIVAL OF CELTIC LITERATURE.

THIS revival still goes merrily on, it appears. As many as ten books that concern themselves with Celtic interests have been recently published, according to a writer in *The Quarterly Review* (April). Taking these books for a text, this writer observes that Celticism may be considered to include the Welsh, Irish, Scotch, Bretons, and Manx, and possibly the Cornish, tho the Cornu-Celtic dialect is now extinct. The part taken by the Welsh has, we are told, been for the most part local in its scope:

"For reasons not easily disentangled, the Celts in Wales have remained aloof, unchallenged and unchallenging. They have sufficed for themselves. Their men of genius have been content to work for the smaller and more responsive audience; and the result has justified them. In Scotland the Celtic speech and tradition are slowly perishing, and with them the people, their repositories. In Ireland ten years ago the same might have been asserted with even greater assurance. But in Wales the Celtic race and Celtic speech are to-day more prosperous, more strongly rooted in the soil than they were a century ago; and an hour spent over Mr. Edmund Jones's translations from 'Welsh Lyrics of the Nineteenth Century' will show why Wales has contributed little to English literature and to the Celtic revival. The Welsh poets have produced their work for their own use, not for export; and it would seem that they have produced chiefly in lyrical verse, which is of all literary forms the most difficult to transfer into another tongue. In the most characteristic and popular form of modern creative work, prose fiction, the Welsh, we are told, have done little or nothing; and, with the exception of Mr. Watts Dunton's 'Aylwin,' we can not recall a book in which any considerable novelist has based his work on Welsh life."

Among the eminent representatives of Celtic literature, *The Quarterly Review* names Miss Edgeworth (whom he calls, however, "an Irishwoman, not a Celt"), Moore, Lever, and others, sketching in a group "an embarrassing number of poets, all of whom have written at least intermittently, and each of whom has claims to be considered." The essential pointa bout the revival is that writers of Celtic race turn increasingly for subjects to the Celtic mythology and to the history, past or present, of their own people, addressing themselves more and more to an audience presumably Celtic in sympathy, and equipped with some knowledge of Celtic history and tradition; and finally, in the latest development of the movement, making their appeal in the old tongue."

Ian Jay McGarvey, in *The Era* (May), declares that this literary revival among the Celtic people has taken to itself considerable energy in the United States, starting with Philadelphia. He writes:

"The originators of the revival in Philadelphia, who are drawn together by an intense devotion and a personal love for the Celtic tongue, are on terms of intimacy with it. In view of the invaluable service rendered by Celts to material progress, arts, education, science, literature, philosophy, and religion in the New World, and in contributing to all that is refining and elevating in early and modern civilization in Europe, they believe that the literature and history of the Celts should be preserved. More than 6,000,000 people, including Celts and their descendants, speak the ancient language in this country, exclusive of those in Canada, and of this number there are about 200,000 in the commonwealth founded by Penn, who tolerated religious freedom, while Roger Williams, a Celt, was exiled from Massachusetts because of his tolerant and liberalized ideas, that no discrimination of any kind should be made in religion.

"The historical studies which the societies publish, or the revival brings up, will remind the Celts of their glorious ancient career, and revive the feelings of pride in their respective languages, the speaking of which has greatly decreased in centuries. The Greek of the Academy and the Latin of the Forum are not spoken by any nation on the face of the earth, but the Celtic language, which has survived the uneven conflict of centuries, is still spoken by millions of people on its native heath, and forms the one living link of speech binding the present to a prehistoric past."

The Catholic Citizen (May 26) expresses its approval of this revival, since it promises to increase political loyalty without arousing antagonism:

"To a candid and unprejudiced observer, as well as to one grown weary of the eternal clamor of political patriots, it would seem very likely that the Gaelic revival and the forces it has aroused will do far more toward the betterment of the old land than the politicians ever have done or ever may hope to do. And here is the reason: The mainspring of the Gaelic revival is 'Help yourselves.' The shibboleth of the political patriots is and has been: 'We are downtrodden by the hated Saxon. Until he takes his foot from our neck, we can do nothing. What's the use of trying? Let us lie here and howl about it.'

"The Gaelic revival says: 'We *are* in a bad position, but let us make the best of it. There are some things that we may yet do in spite of unjust laws. There are some things which Saxon laws do not forbid, tho they may discourage. Let us study the Gaelic language. Let us know Gaelic literature. Let us be sober and self-respecting. Let us believe in and patronize Irish industries. Let us stop buying the vile newspapers that are filled with the uncleanness of British cities. Let us devote more time to the study of our old traditions and less to public-house carousing. Let us try to make the life of our small towns comfortable and intellectual, so that we may keep the people at home, instead of seeing them flying by thousands to the dangers of foreign cities. Let us encourage Irish art. Let the work in our churches and public buildings be done by Irishmen instead of by foreigners. Let our stained glass and statuary be made in Ireland instead of imported from Munich. These are things the 'base, bloody, and brutal' Saxon does not forbid us to do. But they are essential to the upbuilding of an Irish nation, if we are ever to have one. Therefore let us set ourselves to do them.'"

IN Russia, according to the New York *Herald*, the English language is steadily gaining in importance, and not only the universities, but the gymnasiums as well, offer courses in English. In England and America there are many signs of a similar interest as regards the Russian and his thoughts and literature, tho at present it expresses itself mainly in the perusal of Russian novels.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

INCREASING USE OF THE STEAM-TURBINE.

THAT the turbine engine is steadily increasing in use, both on land and sea, despite its natural limitations, is asserted by the writer of an article on "The Modern Steam-Engine," in *Science and Industry* (July). He says:

"In many lines of manufacturing and power production the steam-turbine has come to be the new type of engine which supersedes all others. The application of this to the ocean steamers first demonstrated its peculiar fitness for certain lines of work. Within the current year remarkable advances have been made in installing ocean steamships and naval ships with the steam-turbine, and engineers have come to recognize this type of engine as marking a new era in this field.

"Even in marine engineering, however, the turbine engine has its limitations as well as its particular good points. In such steamers where frequent stopping and starting are required, the turbine engine will never prove of great value. There is considerable loss in reversing the engine quickly. For this reason it is not considered the best type for small war-vessels that must be handled in short turning space and depend for their success largely upon rapid maneuvering power. There has been an effort to overcome this difficulty of slow reversing by having separate reversing motors, but it is not likely, for the present at least, that this will entirely overcome the undesirable features of the engine. Where steady speed is required the turbine engines on the ocean steamers have no equal, and they are destined to replace all others.

"The equipping of the new powerful ocean steamers with the turbine engines has been going on for some time, and nearly all the new steamers that are expected to attain a high speed are being built with similar power engines. Lately there has been a disposition to fit the larger pleasure-yachts with the same class of engines. The small steam-yachts may never be thus equipped, but since the recent successes and improvements with the turbine engines on the water have been made the builders of yachts of the first-class are ordering the new type of engine. Both in Great Britain and in this country the marine-builders are adopting and advising these engines for nearly all craft intended for ocean navigation."

On land, the writer goes on to tell us, the turbine engine has likewise made remarkable advances within a few months, and it will prove of the greatest importance in connection with generating electricity for commercial purposes. To quote again:

"Probably the largest turbine engine in this country is located at Hartford, Conn., where it is employed in generating electricity for power and light. Not only this, but it is claimed to be the most economical steam-engine in the world. The General Electric Company have a 750 horse-power turbine in operation at their works, and it is said to give the best satisfaction of any operated by them. The Hartford turbine, which has been in operation for about a year, develops 2,500 horse-power. In this country the turbines are turned out both for home and export use, and considerable numbers are now in the process of manufacture for shipment to the South African gold-mines, where they are to be used in generating electricity. Altho the Parsons's turbine is an English patent and invention, the American company holding the rights in this country have succeeded in making further improvements upon the engines and in manufacturing them at smaller cost than those in England. There has, consequently, grown up quite an important manufacturing industry in this particular line.

"It is only natural that English manufacturers and marine engineers should take up the new type of engine more generally than those in this country. It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that the London underground railways are preparing to equip their plant with ten 10,000 horse-power turbines for driving the enormous electrical generators. Over there they have reached the point where they consider the steam-turbine no longer an experiment, and its adoption for railway power is something that brings a new factor into view. It was not supposed a few years ago that the turbine engine would ever enter the field of railroad operation, but with its adoption for driving electrical generators a new phase of the question is presented. It has already brought matters to something like a standstill in equipping the New York Rapid Transit tunnel with generators and steam-engines. Only six engines of the reciprocating type had been ordered when definite announcements were made that the London underground railways were to be equipped with turbine engines. Now, the engineers in control of the New York tunnel will wait to see further the results of experiments with the new engines. It is the expectation of those interested in the subject that eventually the tunnel will be equipped entirely with the turbine engines, but owing to the limited power given to those constructing the new rapid-transit tunnel in New York, it would be impossible to equip the plant with anything that has an experimental suggestion to it. In the field of electric traction it must be said that the turbine engine has not yet technically passed out of the experimental field. In spite of this, however, the leading engineers believe that it is only a matter of a few years when the turbine engines will take the place of the old reciprocating type in nearly all marine craft, stationary plants of large size for driving electric generators, and for different manufacturing purposes of a somewhat similar nature."

SMOKE-PREVENTION AND SOFT COAL.

NEW YORK has always regarded her settlement of the smoke nuisance as the simplest and most effective. She prohibits the use of fuel that will produce offensive smoke, and that is all. Could anything be more elementary? Apparently not, and New York has until recently enjoyed as pure an atmosphere as a great city can have. But, as is now pointed out by *The Engineer* (Cleveland, June 16), this immunity has been due not so much to anti-smoke legislation as to peculiar economic conditions. The price of anthracite coal has been so little in advance of that of soft coal that it has not paid to break the law. As soon as a great coal strike made it profitable, the burning of soft coal began, and the New York air has been polluted like that of the great Western cities in spite of all the efforts of the authorities to prevent it. *The Engineer* draws from this the moral that New York has gone about the matter of smoke prevention in the wrong way. It says:

"The lesson which can be drawn from this seems to be that dependence on the use of smokeless fuel as a means of preventing objectionable smoke is a precarious way of dealing with the subject. In the Central States we have already reached the point where the price of anthracite coal is prohibitive except for domestic use in small quantity. . . . One fuel of which there is a practically inexhaustible supply is bituminous coal, and it seems probable at the present time that this is destined to be the fuel of the future. The time will undoubtedly come when the cities on the Atlantic seaboard will be obliged to use this fuel in larger and larger quantities. The only safe solution of the smoke problem will then be the introduction of mechanical stokers, and such other furnaces as can burn the soft coals without objectionable smoke. That this can be done has been demonstrated so often as to render argument unnecessary.

"The introduction of larger boilers and larger grate areas, so as to do away with overcrowding, has been suggested as another solution of the problem. Altho it is undoubtedly true that much offensive smoke is caused by overcrowding of the furnaces, yet under the most favorable conditions bituminous coal, when fired by hand, will cause much more smoke than is agreeable; the intermittent character of the fuel supply when thus fired, the frequent opening of the doors, and the inability of the air to reach the burning fuel, will always make this method of firing unsatisfactory. . . . Of course, mechanical stokers can not help the people of New York just now, as the installation of such devices consumes both time and money, but no Eastern city will be safe from an epidemic of smoke until the boilers in the factories and office buildings are so equipped as to burn any grade of fuel without producing an amount of smoke that justifies protest.

"If it be urged that this is a hardship to the owners of boiler plants, the reply would be that numerous statistics prove the contrary. The uniform feeding and burning of the coal which

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takes place in a good stoker made it possible to extract the greatest amount of heat from the fuel. The prevention of black smoke always means more perfect combustion and greater economy. The stoker also makes it possible to burn cheaper grades of fuel with good economy. The substitution of slack coal for run-of-mine has frequently made it possible for the manufacturer to pay the cost of his stoker in two years. It is rarely the case that at least 10 per cent. in the fuel account is not saved by the introduction of smoke-abating devices, and there are well-authenticated instances of impartial tests where over 25 per cent. of saving has been effected in this way. It does not take very many figures to prove to a manufacturer that a reduction of 10 per cent. in his fuel bill will pay a large dividend on the cost of the improvements."

ARE CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES HARMFUL?

THE other side of the "embalmed-food" question is given in a leading editorial in *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, June). The writer reminds us that preservatives with which we are familiar, such as common salt (sodium chlorid), are "chemicals" as well as the ones with more jaw-breaking names, and that even salt in large quantities is harmful. In general, it asserts, the harmfulness of a preservative is an affair of the quantity used. Says the writer:

"Apparently, most of these journals [that have been discussing the subject] do not include sodium chlorid among 'chemicals,' or imagine that there can possibly be any question as to its absolute harmlessness.

"Those acquainted with chemistry, however, can see no reason why NaCl [salt] is any less a 'chemical' than H_3BO_3 [boric acid] or $Na_2B_4O_7{}_{10}H_2O$ [borax]; yet such is the force of habit that when common salt is spoken of as a preservative of food, to nine men out of ten the idea of its true nature never occurs. That it is, under certain circumstances, a poisonous substance, and that its prolonged use may cause the most horrible sufferings and death, is also apparently forgotten, even by those who read in the daily papers of the ravages of scurvy on board whaling and other vessels belated at sea and short of fresh food.

"In most instances this strange obtuseness of mental vision is due to the 'familiarity that breeds contempt.' Having used salt all their lives, and having learned (usually from the Bible) that it has been used as a food-preservative from the most ancient times, and that it was commended by the Savior, it never seems to occur to the multitude that it can possibly be harmful or that there are possibly many other chemical substances that are at least as harmless, and are many times more efficient as preservatives, the question of harmfulness being generally dependent on the quantity used.

"That education on these points is extremely desirable, we are ready to admit, and we also admit that further investigation is desirable before any hard-and-fast enunciation is made as to the absolute safety of using any substance in this capacity. We are not, however, in favor of leaving the investigation, as has been suggested by at least one prominent newspaper, to the 'experts of the Department of Agriculture,' or any other department of the general Government. The question of food preservatives is one in which the whole world is vitally interested, and it should be settled by an international commission of scientific men, appointed by the leading nations of the world. Its members should be of such reputation, both as to scientific and moral qualities, that the final dictum will be unhesitatingly accepted by the world. There should, moreover, not be allowed on this commission any man who is, in any manner, connected with the manufacture or trade in preservatives, or who has ever announced an opinion, as an expert, of the virtues or demerits of any substance that may be brought before the commission.

"The results achievable by a body of this description would be of incalculable service to mankind. If he 'who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before' be worthy of being called a benefactor of the race, surely he who teaches us how to preserve and store away, in freshness and wholesomeness, against a time of need, the otherwise perishable gifts of nature, is equally worthy of being hailed as a benefactor on a much larger scale, for not only man but the domestic animals share in the benefits bestowed."

THE CAPTURE OF COMETS.

ACCORDING to a theory set forth in 1879 by the late Professor Newton, of Yale, all comets were originally strangers to our solar system, and those that now revolve about our sun like the planets have been "captured" by the attraction of some of the latter near which the celestial visitants passed. This assumes that those comets which appear to move in open curves—parabolas and hyperbolas—really do so; that they approach from space, round the sun, and move off into space again. This hypothesis was at first received with caution. From the small part of the cometary orbit that we can observe it is extremely difficult to determine whether the orbit is an open curve or a very elongated closed curve. It was therefore held by some authorities that all comets were, and always had been, really members of our solar system, and that all would return at some time in the distant future. Notwithstanding this, the theory of the "capture" of comets by planets is now generally accepted. M. Maurice Fouché, who writes of some new developments of it in *La Nature* (Paris, June 7), says:

"It has been realized that it is easy to reconcile this theory with the generally accepted opinion regarding the origin of comets. We need only admit that in the primitive nebula that extended far beyond the orbit of Neptune, and perhaps several thousands of times farther, there were produced, besides the circular currents that gave rise to the planets, rectilinear currents directed toward the center and formed, so to speak, of 'falling' matter. As this matter would not fall accurately toward the center, it would turn about this and then return to the point of departure, following an extremely elongated ellipse whose aphelion [farthest point from the sun] was on the boundaries of the nebula. While the nebula kept on condensing, the matter of which we are speaking would continue its elliptic motion, going outside the nebula at each revolution. Such matter became comets later, and moves in such elongated ellipses that they appear to us to be parabolas. Thus the 'capture' does not consist of the transformation of hyperbola into an ellipse; but only of a change from a very long ellipse into one of more restricted dimensions."

The latest statistics, the writer goes on to say, show that from 1801 to 1892 more than 230 periodic comets have been observed with precision. Of these, however, there are only fifteen whose return has been actually observed. If we take those whose aphelia are approximately known, we find that these points are grouped about the more distant planets, each about its "captor," if the capture theory is to be finally accepted. Thus each of these comets obeys two masters; the sun, of course, is the greater, and all return to him sooner or later. But, in addition, each of those comets whose orbits have been brought within the approximate limits of the solar system returns at the other end of its orbit to a point in the neighborhood of the planet whose influence coaxed it into this more restricted path. Jupiter is found to have the largest collection of cometic captives or slaves, numbering twenty-three, while Saturn and Uranus each have two, and Neptune five. But even beyond this there are four groups, of which the most distant contains seven members and has its aphelion at least five times further from the sun than the planet Neptune. It is natural, says M. Fouché, to think that these groups have been captured by unknown planets revolving beyond the orbit of Neptune. The existence of an ultra-Neptunian planet at the distance 100 (100 times the diameter of the earth's orbit, or about 8,000 million miles) seems to Mr. Forbes, of the Edinburgh Royal Society, as certain. The mass of this planet, he thinks, must be much greater than that of Jupiter. Forbes even goes further, and determines the probable position of the unknown planet, and assigns to it a longitude of about 185°.

We must remember, however, the writer cautions us, that the theory of the capture of comets does not necessarily imply that every captured comet will have its aphelion at a distance equal

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to that of the planet; there is only a 'probability.' There is nothing in all celestial mechanics that makes it impossible that the five comets forming the nearest exterior groups were given their elliptic orbits by the attraction of Neptune or even by a still nearer planet. Finally, we must remember that the planetary perturbations may act in all sorts of ways. Besides the 'capture' of comets there is a possibility of the inverse phenomenon, which we may call the 'expulsion' of comets—the change of an elliptic orbit into a hyperbola. Then the comet would recede indefinitely and be lost. One should be cautious in drawing conclusions from the aphelion distances of comets to the existence of unknown planets, and that this existence acquires serious probability only when we have a numerous group of comets with aphelia clustered closely together.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TEMPORARY INSANITY IN POPULAR "CELEBRATIONS."

DISCUSSING the antics of London crowds during recent jubilations, as on "peace night" and in coronation week, previously to the King's illness, *The Lancet* (London) concludes that such a crowd is really temporarily insane. It says:

"Of course, such exuberance is an insanity of the moment. When it is over, we make excuses and look sheep-faced when brought to reflection; but we are able to settle down to our prosaic existence much more quickly than would have been possible if we had fought against the volcanic explosion of feeling and endeavored to cool ourselves by more gradual and rational methods.

"In these public outbursts of enthusiasm in the night-time, which sees the culmination of the seismic social disturbance because inhibition is then at its lowest ebb and the light of day is gone, we must have more light, so we flout the quiet heavens with artificial fire. The silence of night is oppressive and we must have a soothing noise. So we shout and then laugh and sing until the lava of jubilation has run out and we can rest lapped in the peace that follows an irresistible letting-go.

"So might argue the crowds filling our streets on Mafeking and peace nights, and the affinity of this frame of mind to madness must strike observant men. The essential difference between the madness of a man inside an asylum and the insanity of a man outside is that the former has his failure of inhibition at times when there is no excuse except his own personal morbid condition. When, therefore, the rest of society is unprepared, it resents the forcible exhibition of what is against its feeling of the moment. The latter's outburst exactly represents that feeling, and the sanity of what is really a manifestation of insanity is accepted by all. . . . . .

"We feel that this is tantamount to confessing that the march of civilization has not modified human nature so much as might be believed. The world is very much as it was long ago. There is still the same tendency toward explosiveness, mind-storms, and loss of inhibition, and it takes very little to seduce the sedate citizen into the destructiveness of the child, the 'rag' of the university student, or the 'hooliganism' of the man of the street. Habit may do much. The events of the last three years have been in the nature of a new experience. There was no preparation and no gradual adaptation to new conditions, while everything that argued for explosiveness was provided."

Do Poisonous Mollusks Purify Water?—A recent case of poisoning by shell-fish, in Norway, says the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York, May 25), has led Professor Thesen to make experiments, the results of which are curious and suggestive:

"It seems that dogs and rats have no difficulty in distinguishing poisonous mollusks, which they can not be induced to eat. It is often asserted that the poisonous properties of mollusks are due to the base on which they grow—for example, that such as are found attached to rocks are harmless, while those taken from wood or the copper sheathing of vessels are poisonous. Thesen finds, however, that good and bad mollusks grow side by side on bases of all sorts. The character of the water apparently determines the edibility. Shell-fish taken from impure or stagnant water are apt to be poisonous. Many cases of poisoning have followed the eating of mollusks growing in shut-in basins. Yet the poison does not seem to be produced by bacteria, and Thesen is of the opinion that it is not produced in or by the shell-fish at all, but merely separated and stored up by them. Mussels planted in an aquarium, the water of which was poisoned with strychnin or curare, lived and grew but became poisonous, as was proved by the fatal effect of an infusion of them upon rats into whose blood it was injected. On the other hand, the water, even when taken from within the shell, was found to have lost its poisonous properties. The same infusion added to another aquarium made the mussels in it, but not the water, poisonous. Thesen's conclusion, therefore, is that mollusks absorb impurities and store them away temporarily, for mollusks growing in foul water are not poisonous at all times. It is still an open question whether they return the poisonous substances to the water unchanged or convert it into innocent compounds and thus purify the water."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW METHOD OF APPRAISING GEMS.

TO ascertain the value of precious stones, experts have always relied upon their individual judgment, no standard rule existing in the matter. For this reason the experts seldom agree, and errors involving large amounts of money are often made. In *Les Débats* (Paris), Henry de Parville states that M. Chaumet has discovered a process as original as it is simple, to establish what he calls an "accurate diagnosis" of diamonds and rubies, and that it can probably be applied to other precious stones. M. de Parville writes:

"M. Mascart recently called the attention of M. Chaumet to certain curious effects produced on diamonds by the action of the violet light projected by the electric arc-lamp. The elder Becquerel noted years ago the fluorescence of diamonds under the influence of various colored rays. Chaumet, resuming these experiments, has ascertained that there is a close relationship between this fluorescent property and the brilliancy of diamonds under artificial light, particularly candle-light, which brings out most clearly the quality of first-class stones. Diamonds that sparkle most vividly are not always those cut in the most regular shape, but those showing the greatest amount of fluorescence when examined with violet light. While diamonds that are non-fluorescent when exposed to this light simply take a violet coloration, the most sparkling stones show a notable fluorescence of a very luminous and clear blue. This method of diagnosis is of the greatest value on account of the simplicity of its application. Diamonds, whatever their quality, always offer the same transparency to the *x*-rays, so that it is impossible to differentiate them by means of radiography. To gain an idea of the value of M. Chaumet's method, it is only necessary to look into a jewel-case in which are grouped diamonds of all qualities, illuminated with violet lights. The experiment is a pretty one. The diamonds assume different tints, some showing a vivid blue brilliance, while others are of a somber violet. The effect is like fairyland; as soon as the electric lamp is put out, all degrees of phosphorescence are noticeable. One would think that the jewel-case was studded with violet or blue glowworms, some very bright, others almost extinct. If the experimenter takes the most sparkling stone, he may be assured that he has selected one of exceptional beauty. In the course of his experiments, M. Chaumet has observed a curious fact with respect to a yellow diamond with numerous facets which showed remarkable golden reflections in daylight as well as in artificial light. The violet light produced no fluorescence in this case, but gave rise in place to flashes of an intensely red color, particularly noticeable on the feather-edged sides. A violet pencil of rays was projected upon this yellow diamond for a few minutes, when the experimenter found to his surprise that the yellow color had changed to dark brown, the stone thus losing four-fifths of its commercial value. The experiment seemed to be a costly one, but fortunately at the

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end of twenty-four hours the diamond regained its primitive color and brilliancy.

"The application of the method to rubies gives no less conclusive results. The commercial value of Burmese rubies is greatly superior to that of the rubies of Siam. Yet these two varieties present in their external appearance exceedingly slight differences. Possibly connoisseurs seldom err, but it has been impossible so far to define these differences with mathematical precision; the *x*-rays reveal nothing. In experimenting on the action of the various rays on rubies, M. Chaumet has ascertained that the Siamese stones are of scarcely appreciable fluorescence under violet light, while all the Burmese rubies are intensely fluorescent, exhibiting a clear vivid red light that puts them in evidence, when they are mixed with these stones from Siam, which remain somber."

The results obtained by M. Chaumet possess incontestable value, and M. de Parville suggests that it would prove interesting to experiment on the same lines with other precious stones.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Pine-Apples as an Aid to Digestion.—Fresh pine-apple juice contains a remarkably active digestive principle similar to pepsin. This principle has been termed "bromelin," and so powerful is its action upon proteids, says *The Lancet* (London, June 7), that it will digest as much as 1,000 times its weight within a few hours. The same journal enlarges on the subject as follows:

"With the coagulated albumen of eggs the digestive process is slow, while with the albumen of meat its action seems first to produce a pulpy gelatinous mass which, however, completely dissolves after a short time. When a slice of fresh pine-apple is placed upon a raw beef-steak the surface of the steak becomes gradually gelatinous, owing to the digestive action of the enzyme of the juice. Of course it is well known that digestive agents exist also in other fruits, but when it is considered that an average-sized pine-apple will yield nearly two pints of juice, it will be seen that the digestive action of the whole fruit must be enormous. The activity of this peculiar digestive agent is destroyed in the cooked pine-apple, but unless the pine-apple is preserved by heat there is no reason why the tinned fruit should not retain the digestive power. The active digestive principle may be obtained from the juice by dissolving a large quantity of common salt in it, when a precipitate is obtained possessing the remarkable digestive powers just described. Unlike pepsin, the digestive principle of the pine-apple will operate in an acid, neutral, or even alkaline medium, according to the kind of proteid to which it is presented. It may therefore be assumed that the pine-apple enzyme would not only aid the work of digestion in the stomach but would continue that action in the intestinal tract. Pine-apple, it may be added, contains much indigestible matter of the nature of woody fiber, but it is quite possible that the decidedly digestive properties of the juice compensate for this fact."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"PROFESSORS R. A. S. Redmayne and T. Turner, who hold respectively the chairs of mining and metallurgy in the University of Birmingham, are at present in America," says *Science*, "investigating our technological schools with a view to the arrangement of their departments at Birmingham. Professor Redmayne is quoted as saying: 'In no part of England, nor anywhere on the Continent, in fact, can you find a school of mining or a department of metallurgy in any university that can in any way compare with those to be found in Canadian and American universities.'"

"BURNS from Roentgen rays, now recognized as a real effect, have some curious features," according to *Electricity*. "Dr. E. A. Codman, citing nearly 200 cases, notes that the burns resemble sunburn, but they may extend much deeper, the body being transparent to these rays. The burns do not usually appear immediately, most often developing in about ten days, tho sometimes delayed for months. Some persons are very susceptible, others are not affected in any way. Injury may be avoided by interposing a thin grounded sheet of aluminum, or by keeping the time within safe limits, and it is concluded that an exposure of five minutes at a distance of ten inches—or of twenty minutes at twenty inches—can do no harm. Not least singular is the apparent cumulative action, a number of successive safe exposures of the same surface seeming to be as dangerous as a single long exposure."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A VATICAN GRIEVANCE AGAINST METHODISTS.

FOR some time past the authorities of the Vatican have been urging, as one reason for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power, the activity of the Methodist missionaries in the city of Rome. The Methodist missions in the Eternal City have latterly begun to attract much attention on account of their growth and influence. Their presence has been denounced by Vatican organs as "an insult to the Holy Father," and their methods have been declared reprehensible, while their "heresies" are said to be "sustained by foreign gold." The assertion is roundly made that were the temporal power of the Pope restored the "sectaries" would be compelled to stop their mission work in Rome. Leo XIII. has been prompted to give this subject his particular attention. The Roman Catholic *Tablet* (London) recently printed the following from its correspondent in Rome:

"The Holy Father was moved by his own pastoral solicitude to give such prominence to Catholic defense against the heretical propaganda. He acted on his own initiative, and his words were a source of agreeable surprise to those who are directing the work. It is the lowest form of proselytism, which would not be tolerated by public opinion in England, that is practised by English and American Methodists in Rome—bread and butter and blankets for the poor people in return for their apostasy from the faith of their fathers. They take advantage of the extreme poverty which prevails, and use unblushing bribery to induce destitute families to silence the admonitions of conscience. It is a new experience for the pastors in Rome to see the faith of their flocks imperiled, and perhaps it is not to be wondered at that the parish priests, zealous as they are, have not yet realized the full danger of the situation."

The attitude of the King of Italy toward the missionaries is in striking contrast to that of the Vatican. The Methodist workers were recently granted an audience with His Majesty at the Quirinal, and the interview appears to have been very satisfactory to those immediately concerned. But it was presumably not satisfactory to the Vatican, for its organ in Rome, the *Osservatore Romano*, commented upon "the license and protection granted to heresy" by the Italian Government. The same paper declares that there can be no toleration of any "lay power" of a governmental nature in Rome by the Pope. It formally repudiates the theory of "rights of the church that are compatible with rights of the civil power," and adds:

"There can be no compatibility on the part of the Holy See with any who presume to put forward civil rights which it deems incompatible with the apostolic mission divinely entrusted to it."

The attitude of the Vatican as regards toleration of those religious denominations which differ from it is condemned by *The Spectator* (London). Referring to the case of Father Vaughan, of the Jesuit order, who won a libel suit against *The Rock*, of London, *The Spectator* says:

"And now that Father Vaughan and his order have had so excellent an example of English toleration, may we venture to remind them, in Cromwell's words, that liberty of conscience is a natural right, that he who claims it should yield it, and that, therefore, he and his order should do their best to induce the Roman Church to be more tolerant of other communions? He may remember how the venerable head of his church lately gave as an example of the oppression from which he imagines he suffers in being deprived of the temporal power the fact that Protestants were allowed 'under our eyes, and in this holy city, which should be the inviolate center of Catholicism,' to take advantage 'of the sad economic conditions of the country to corrupt the faith of our children in the name of the specious doctrine of judgment which pretends to leave each the right of interpreting in his own fashion the doctrine of Christ.' There was far too

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much of the spirit of *The Rock* visible in that pronouncement, and we are glad to think that a Middlesex jury has given the Pope so excellent a lesson in the virtue of toleration. It is so easy to fall into his error in regard to the duty of tolerance, and to talk about Roman Catholics having no right to exist or to carry on their propaganda in the central citadel of English Protestantism, or to take advantage of the 'sad economic conditions' of, say, our slums to 'corrupt' our children. That is the favorite convention of intolerance all the world over."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EULOGY OF THE BIBLE.

WHAT would our civic and social life be if the Bible and the memory of its teachings were entirely blotted out? President Roosevelt thinks that it is impossible to conceive what it would be; but he undertakes to indicate some of the things that we would lack. We would, for one thing, "lose almost all the standards by which we now judge both public and private morals; all the standards toward which we, with more or less resolution, strive to raise ourselves." The President's views were expressed in a letter to a recent anniversary meeting of the Epworth League, published in *Christian Work*. He continued his eulogy of the Bible as follows:

"Almost every man who has, by his life work, added to the sum of human achievement of which the race is proud, of which our people are proud, almost every such man has based his life work largely upon the teachings of the Bible. Sometimes it has been done unconsciously, more often consciously, and among the very greatest men a disproportionately large number have been diligent and close students of the Bible at first hand.

"Lincoln—sad, patient, kindly Lincoln, who, after bearing upon his weary shoulders for four years a greater burden than that borne by any other man of the nineteenth century, laid down his life for the people whom, living, he had served so well—built up his entire reading upon his early study of the Bible. He had mastered it absolutely; mastered it as, later, he mastered only one or two other books, notably Shakespeare; mastered it so that he became almost 'a man of one book,' who knew that book and who instinctively put into practise what he had been taught therein; and he left his life as part of the crowning work of the century that has just closed.

"You may look through the Bible, from cover to cover, and nowhere will you find a line that can be constructed into an apology for the man of brains who sins against the light. On the contrary, in the Bible, taking that as a guide, you will find that because much has been given to you much will be expected of you, and a heavier condemnation is to be visited upon the able man who goes wrong than upon his weaker brother who can not do the harm that the other does, because it is not in him to do it."

In addition to the moral influence of the Bible, says the President, is its influence on the side of good taste, good literature, a proper sense of proportion, and simple, straightforward writing and thinking. He concludes as follows:

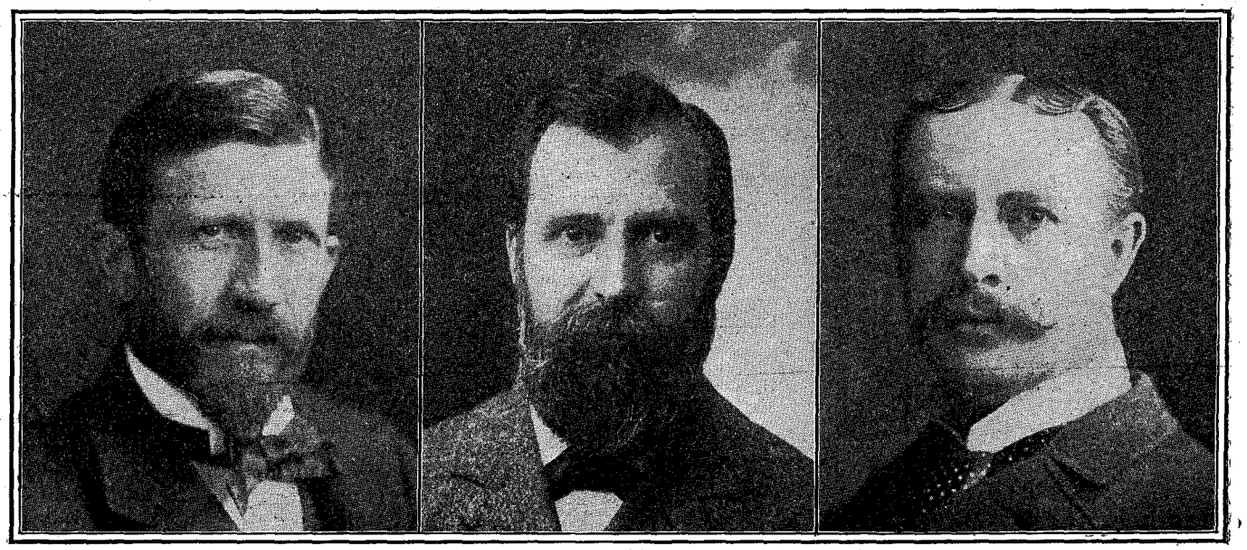
"The Bible does not teach us to shirk difficulties, but to overcome them. That is a lesson that each one of us who has children is bound in honor to teach these children, if he or she expects to see them become fitted to play the part of men and women in our world.

"If we read the Bible aright we read a book which teaches us to go forth and do the work of the Lord; to do the work of the Lord in the world as we find it; to try to make things better in this world, even if only a little better, because we have lived in it. That kind of work can be done only by the man who is neither a weakling nor a coward, by the man who, in the fullest sense of the word, is a true Christian—like Great Heart, Bunyan's hero."

IS BELIEF IN THE SUPERNATURAL ESSENTIAL TO RELIGION?

EX-PRESIDENT JOHN BASCOM answers this question with a yes and a no. If by the supernatural is meant an interference with the laws of nature, as in miracles, then belief in it is not essential to religious faith. But if by the supernatural is meant the Power behind the visible universe and reflected in the natural, belief in it is the very essence of religious faith. Dr. Bascom writes in *The Bibliotheca Sacra* (April). Of the miraculous and the part it plays in religion he writes:

"No miracle is an essential part of religious belief. All the fundamental doctrines of faith rest on the framework of the physical and the spiritual world. The significancy of these worlds in no way turns on any momentary intervention in their ongoing. However freely we may admit the miracle, it is the merest incident in the flow of spiritual events. If used at all as proof, it must establish something far deeper than itself in the system of



S. BURNS WESTON,
Editor of *The International Journal of Ethics.*

PAUL CARUS,
Editor of *The Open Court Magazine* and *The Monist.*

JOHN EMERY McLEAN,
Editor-in-Chief of *Mind* and Associate-Editor of *The Arena.*

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—II.

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things. The resurrection of Christ is not the ground of immortality; the doctrine of immortality lends probability to the affirmation of his resurrection. The true order of dependence is indicated by Paul in the words, 'If there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen.' It is an antecedent faith that prepares the way for a belief in his resurrection. That resurrection by itself does not disclose the reasons of a future life. The apostle proceeds, indeed, to identify the hope of the Christian with the resurrection; but this connection, which had been established in men's thoughts, indicates the weakness, not the strength, of the proof. When the miracle of the resurrection comes between the mind and the spiritual vision which is the true ground of faith, it obscures, not helps, revelation. It would be a great misfortune to weaken down our belief in immortality to the force of the proof of the resurrection of Christ.

"The wonders associated with faith have almost universally wrought confusion, and diverted the mind from the true objects of attention. If every miracle recorded in the Scriptures were omitted, their luster would not be lost, and would be of a more purely spiritual character. When we grant the miracle we are compelled to look upon it as a concession to feeble powers. . . . Thus Christ was slow to avail himself of this method of impression, and brought to it exposure and rebuke. A wicked and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign, and no sign shall be given it. The adulterous diversion of the mind from its true spiritual life found expression in a desire for some religious sign, some sensuous impression. To overpower the diverting, bewildering effect of the miracle calls for a spiritual movement so dominant as to render the miracle unnecessary."

Nevertheless, in a world of free spirit, says Dr. Bascom, we dwell with supernatural facts:

"The sense of the supernatural goes hand-in-hand with a mastery of the natural. Human skill and human will penetrate far more deeply into causes than ever before. The voice of man runs a thousand miles and is still unwearied. Indeed, the chief value of the recognition of the stability of physical law has been the larger mental scope gained thereby. No matter how much the world towers in strength, the feet of men are still above it.

"In the intellectual kingdom the growth of the supernatural is equally marked. Wisdom and love find identification in the character of God, and, as ever-growing forces in society, give promise of the kingdom of heaven. Purity of heart, as a true reconciliation of the wants and powers of men, is becoming a medium of strength, a coalescence of the life of man with the life of God. The world, physical and spiritual, submits to nothing so absolutely as to goodness. We shall never truly interpret the natural, much less master it in its service to man, till it becomes to us a perfect reflection of the supernatural, a limit along which the thoughts of man and the thoughts of God meet in perpetual creation."

Dealing with the same general subject, Prof. George Willis Cook points to some modern tendencies that seem to indicate a revival of credence in the supernatural used in the lower and more limited sense. In *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, June 19), he says:

"The feeling that there is something about us that is mysterious, occult, preternatural, has come down to us through untold generations. It is born with us, and can not be exorcised by any mere word of science. It lives in us as a part of our heritage from the past. It is in our fear of darkness and the night, in our strange horror at the ghostly and uncanny, and in our dread of death and its accompaniments. We ought not to think it strange, therefore, that, with all our science and rationalism, we should find a new faith in the supernatural springing up as a reaction against the more extreme materialism of our age.

"That which we put out at one door comes back to us through another. That which we rejected under the name of superstition has reappeared under the name of science. The man who wholly discards the supernatural elements of Christianity takes them back again under the guise of Spiritualism. Mrs. Annie Besant was a pronounced atheist and materialist; but now, under the lead of theosophy, she accepts the most extreme form of the supernatural. Perhaps we ought not to regard these mental transformations as anything strange, and yet it is a curious result of the mental unrest of the time that those who believe in nothing but matter and its forces should all at once come to believe in nothing but mind and its preternatural capacities."

What is the significance of Theosophy, Christian Science, mind-cure, hypnotism, and telepathy but that of a new interest in the supernatural? asks Professor Cook:

"The rejuvenescence of the supernatural under new names and with fresh motives is one of the most remarkable tendencies of our time. When the new mask is removed, however, the old personality is discovered. It is as easy to believe in the bodily resurrection of Christ as in the materialized forms of the spirits. Christian Science is but Neo-Platonism writ large. Mind-cure has been known since the dawn of civilization. Hypnotism has been practised by medicine-men in all ages and countries. The truth in these forms of the supernatural does not enlarge by giving them new names or putting them under the categories of science. If they are not true under the forms of the past, then they are not true under the fresh disguises of the present.

"What these tendencies indicate is that the supernatural is a permanent human interest. Rationalism can not put it out of doors, for it speedily returns in a new form. We get rid of the grosser forms of the past, but the quality of the mind that gives origin to this faith remains. The truth of the supernatural is not to be found in nature or science; but in the fact that the individual mind inherits the past of human experience, and has been shaped in its emotions and aspiration by all that has made the superstitions and credulities of other ages."

WANTED: RULES FOR GUIDANCE IN SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

THE question of Sabbath observance, always more acute in the vacation months, remains one on which the religious press seems to be considerably at sea. This is true not only of this country, but of England; and the London Diocesan Convention recently delivered itself to the effect that the subject is one that "deserves the immediate attention of churchmen." The London *Guardian* takes this not very illuminative utterance as a text for the following remarks (June 7):

"The great difficulty of the question lies in the fact that the practical rules based on the Puritan view, and now to a great extent discarded, still occupy men's minds to the exclusion of any others. Men can not and will not be bound by the restrictions which were imposed by our forefathers, and at present they seem to recognize no others. The result is a double injury to religion and morality. On the one hand no time is set apart for quiet and for worship; on the other hand consciences are vaguely troubled by a sense of wrongdoing in occupations which may be perfectly innocent. The old theory having become untenable, the practical rules based upon it are being more and more disregarded, and nothing is taking their place. Indeed, it is of very little use to lay down rules until you have some principle or theory on which to base them. It is all very well for the Lord Chancellor to leave the greater part of the difficulty to be solved by the Christian conscience; but the Christian conscience needs guiding, and it can only be rightly guided by the laws and principles of Christianity. Failing such guidance the conscience reverts uneasily to the Sabbatical principles of Judaism, and, tho it can not adopt them, it is in trouble because it finds itself in conflict with them. What is needed, in short, is a careful investigation and an authoritative statement of the Christian principles on which the observance of the Lord's Day ought to rest. We need not say that in our opinion there are principles and rules which, tho declared and ascertained in a different and less direct way than those of the Jewish law, are no less binding. The old-fashioned assertion that it is wrong to do this or that on Sunday has become either nugatory or injurious. We need in its place a rule of life, elastic enough to be applicable to different characters and different circumstances, and based on well-ascertained principles of Christian psychology, if we may use the term. Periodical relaxations of industrial and commercial effort, for the sake of the higher law of worship, in its widest sense, will be found to be necessary on the principles which, according to Christian teaching, govern the relations of man to God. Start-

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ing from this point, it ought not to be impossible to construct a rule of life which will secure what is essential and leave aside what is obsolete, indifferent, or too minute in the observance of the Lord's Day as it has come down to us from earlier generations."

An editorial in this country that has elicited considerable comment as being unexpectedly liberal in tone appears in *The Congregationalist* (June 7). It says:

"We shall surely encourage such use of public libraries, picture-galleries, and museums as we make of our own libraries and art treasures on Sunday. The public park is the people's garden, and who can look without pleasure on men who rarely see their families together during the working-days, with wife and children around them in the midst of growing things of nature on a summer afternoon? Music such as is appropriate in the home adds to their happiness, and the public spirit that provides it is akin to his who had compassion on the multitude.

"To provide what the people need for useful Sabbath, especially in crowded cities, requires that many should labor. It is our duty to see that such labor is limited to service in providing a helpful Sabbath for others, and that those who thus work shall have compensation in rest. To discharge this duty calls for sympathetic study of social conditions, forbearance with those who differ from us, and a firm determination to preserve the Sabbath for the highest public good. . . . . .

"Christians should support such Sabbath legislation as will secure the most healthful use of the day for all classes. The ideal Sabbath is the one which secures physical rest, mental recreation, and spiritual renewal. The question how we can help the community to attain to this ideal calls for study, and the answer to it will vary in different communities."

The Boston *Pilot* (Roman Catholic) approves this as "reasonable and Catholic," speaks of "the unnatural and unhealthy constraint of the old Puritan Sabbath," and adds: "The Catholic churches, crowded, with no compulsion but the fear or love of God, for three or four or six successive masses on Sunday mornings, winter and summer alike, preach eloquently the primary purpose of the Sunday, but find no imitators in Protestantism."

THE "ASTONISHING PROGRESS" OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

WHAT the New York *Sun* calls "the remarkable, not to say astonishing, progress of the Christian Science movement," is set forth statistically in *The Era* (Philadelphia, July). This progress has all been made since 1875, when Mrs. Eddy published her "Science and Health"; and so far as the erection of buildings and the organization of churches and societies is concerned, nearly all the progress has been achieved since 1894, when the edifice of the "Mother Church" in Boston was erected. Here are some of *The Era's* figures:

"The total number of Christian Science churches and societies here and abroad is now 663, showing the remarkable increase of 81 during the last year. . . . The total number of branch churches for the year ending December 31, 1900, was 443. The total number for the year ending December 31, 1901, was 496, giving an increase of 53 branch churches.

"The total number of societies (not yet organized as churches) for the year ending December 31, 1900, was 139. The total number for the year ending December 31, 1901, was 167, giving an increase of 28 societies.

"Besides these, there are many free reading-rooms—more than one hundred in the United States, eight in Greater New York alone, and one large one in Chicago, in which all the churches of that city unite. These reading-rooms are a feature of the denomination and are to be found in many of the cities abroad where Christian Science has obtained a lodgment.

"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., was finished in 1894, at an expense of over $250,000, and was dedicated in 1895. It is known as 'The Mother Church,' all the other churches being branches of this one. This was the first church devoted to the new faith, and all the others have, therefore, been built within eight years, a very remarkable growth.

"It is to be regretted that no comparative statistics have been published that might enable us to give the relative strength of the movement in the different sections of the States. But the denomination, numerically, is very evenly distributed, except in the South. Taking the country at large, we find an increase of 81 churches and societies during the year closing December, 1901. The directory of Christian Science practitioners shows that hardly a city in the Union but contains within it one or more healers of the faith—Chicago, where the movement has gained great headway, has over two hundred. Besides the churches and societies there are about one hundred institutes for the teaching of Christian Science, most of which are situated in the principal cities. Then, too, the board of lectureship is a growing and efficient means of spreading the knowledge of the new doctrines."

The denomination has a publishing society in Boston that issues a weekly and a monthly publication, and a constant output of leaflets, pamphlets, and books in explanation and defense of the faith. There are, besides, various periodicals run by private capital. A regular issue of Sunday-school leaves is furnished containing the International lessons with Christian Science interpretations. The progress of the movement has not been confined to America. Concerning its growth abroad *The Era* says:

"Organized Christian Science is perhaps less than seven years old in England. In 1894 its meetings in London were still confined to drawing-rooms, until 1897, when a regular meeting-place was engaged. But it was not until 1899 that First Church of Christ, Scientist, in London, was formed. The membership is about three hundred. . . . In Manchester, Cambridge, and Edinburgh there are branches, but the disciples meet for the most part in halls and drawing-rooms; there being no churches as yet in these places. In England, as in America, the church numbers among its adherents men and women of distinguished intellectual ability. There, as here, they are largely recruited from the professional ranks—judges, lawyers, doctors. Critics of the new denomination have expressed surprise that the membership of the new church represents the 'upper classes'—the classes which socially, if not intellectually, are near the apex. But many of its adherents are intellectually noble. Of these perhaps Lord Dunmore is one of the most distinguished. He is a man of much learning, of great practical sagacity, a mighty hunter, a traveler and explorer who has written some remarkable books detailing his experiences, and he is, withal, a superb specimen of physical manhood, standing six feet in his stockings. No man, you would say, to be attracted by any but a very robust, logical, and common-sense theology. The leader of the Cambridge branch is Mrs. Butler, wife of the Master of Trinity, and a woman of unusual attainments. Fourteen years ago she graduated from Gurton College, Cambridge, with honors which placed her above the 'senior classic' in the Cambridge tripos.

"In Germany there has been some progress. Berlin has a church, organized some time ago with the permission of the authorities, as is usual in such cases. In this city is a Christian Science reading-room and an institute for the teaching of the doctrines. The question of the new faith came up in the Reichstag a few months ago, and the imperial secretary of state then said: 'I earnestly warn against using the power of the state against such things.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE much-talked-of proposal to remove Andover Seminary has been vetoed by the decision of the alumni trustees and visitors, who decide to keep the seminary where it is. A strong effort is to be made to increase the endowment and to attract more students.

The Sun (New York) comments upon the production of a mass for St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, by six amateur composers, three of whom are Protestant clergymen, thus: "That two Episcopal ministers should assist in writing a mass is not surprising, but that they should write it for a Roman Catholic church is rather remarkable. That a Presbyterian minister should be a colleague in the production is very remarkable. A generation ago such a circumstance would have struck Protestants with amazement. Now it is likely to pass without any very serious comment or, at least, any bitter rebuke."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE ANTI-CLERICAL CAMPAIGN IN SPAIN.

NOT long since, Señor Canalejas, who had been minister of agriculture in Spain, resigned from the Sagasta ministry and thus occasioned the first cabinet crisis since the enthronement of Alphonso XIII. He explained his course by saying that he was a Democrat and an anti-Clerical. "A convinced Catholic, he yet deemed Clericalism the foe to progress in Spain. Since the Spanish Government let itself be ruled by the Vatican in Clerical affairs, he could only resign." Having done so, he has ever since been speaking in different parts of the country, his idea being to form a new political party. The Spanish press naturally sides for or against Canalejas according to its partizan bias, but his own paper, the *Heraldo de Madrid*, calls attention to the very different attitude of the United States from that of Spain in dealing with the Vatican, and the different line of policy adopted by the Vatican in each case:

"If there is anything to be surprised at, it is not in the course of the United States, but in that of the Vatican. The Vatican in effect says, and from very evident motives, that when it has to deal with the strong whom it has reason to fear (even if, or because, they are heretic), it makes up by imposing its will on the weak and forcing them to submit to every condition. For the Republican and Protestant President Roosevelt there is the kiss of peace. For loyal Catholicism and Catholic monarchical governments there is penance, the humiliating penance of Canossa."

The same paper urges bold firmness in dealing with the Vatican, asserting that "in this matter we must take our cue from the Republican Yankees now in Rome to settle the affairs of the Philippine friars. They are laying down a rule which they declare absolute with them and which it behooves us to imitate in Spain, and that is the complete separation of church and state." The dynastic *Epoca* (Madrid) hints that Canalejas is playing into the hands of the Republicans. The newspapers of Spain seem not to know what to make of the methods adopted by Canalejas, for he is delivering speeches to crowds in the streets and carrying on a campaign along American political lines. There have even been disturbances in one or two towns. Says the Paris *Temps*:

"Señor Canalejas continues with untiring energy to spread his movement throughout Spain. He is leading a popular agitation in every sense of the word. In a country unused to seeing Gladstones jump up pell-mell and carry on a Midlothian campaign, these tactics on the part of a man who but yesterday was in the cabinet surprise, alarm, and scandalize the peaceful champions of routine and the existing order. Harangue crowds from a balcony, as was once the frequent reproach against Gambetta; boldly appeal not only to reason, always slow and circumspect, but to that element of passion which demands action and decides great undertakings; seek outside the official liberal ranks for allies among Republicans and even Socialists and that portion of the Democracy grown weary of the fruitless game of the orthodox parties—it must be admitted that this method is not hackneyed. In themselves the doings of Señor Canalejas are enough to rouse public opinion from its torpor. . . . It would be premature to venture an opinion as to the outcome of an effort that may easily fail and which is beset with difficulties and dangers of every sort."

The Spanish Cortes meanwhile has been prorogued until October, and *The Spectator* (London) thus sums up the general situation:

"Spain will therefore remain unquiet; but it is probable that the body of the people, who are accustomed to disappointment, will wait for the King to declare himself fully, and this the more readily because they have an impression that he is anti-Clerical. That is not very like either Bourbon or Hapsburg; but still it may be true, for the tide of popular feeling, both in Spain and Portugal, flows strongly against the monks, and the number of kings who have risked thrones for the sake of the church is very few. Usually, if they are pious at all, they think that Providence consecrated them as well as the priests."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONFERENCE OF BRITISH COLONIAL PREMIERS ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

THE premiers of the great British colonies now hold the center of the stage from the imperialist point of view. Their long-heralded gathering in London for the purpose of discussing a federation of the British empire along new lines has become an accomplished fact. The conspicuous figures are Mr. Seddon, premier of New Zealand, Mr. Barton, premier of the Commonwealth of Australia, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier. Mr. Seddon is strongly imperialist, Mr. Barton thinks nothing should be done in a hurry, and as for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, no one seems to know exactly what he thinks. As an introduction to the whole subject the following extract from an article in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) by Frederick Greenwood may be read with profit:

"The federation of the empire, the welding of the empire into a great organic whole—this was the wish, and then the dream, and then to the eye of a perversely romantic statemanship it became a reality, and was so called. This description of it, however, would never have been credited but for the alacrity with which certain of the greater colonies raised contingents for the South African war. It would have sufficed if Canada, Australia, New Zealand, had responded to the wish of the Colonial Office with ready loyalty. They did more—responding with enthusiasm; nor was it a momentary flash, but the instant kindling of an ardent fire. Of itself, perhaps, this would have been enough to fill the one-man statesmanship of the day with a belief that a general consolidation of the empire merely awaited the formalities of incorporation. But there happened to be then an all-conquering idea of the day—namely, that very great projects, boldly entertained, fulfilled themselves by some mysterious rewarding law. To 'think in continents,' for example, and to think hard, was to be more than half-way at once to the conquests of Alexander, with nothing like the trouble that Alexander put himself to. The ascendency of this metaphysical persuasion completed what the devoted loyalty of the colonies began; and thenceforth the aforesaid Government of the day adopted, proclaimed, and brought millions of us into the conviction that a regular federation of the empire was about to come off. It had at any rate got as far as this: a convention of colonial prime ministers, assisted by our own highest colonial authorities, would meet in London to discuss the details of imperial consolidation."

In discussing the topic, British newspapers evince a curious partizanship. The imperialists champion Mr. Seddon, while the anti-imperialists praise the Australian premier, Mr. Barton. To begin with the London *Times*:

"Mr. Seddon is more radical than our Radicals, more democratic than our most democratic theorists, and at the same time more enthusiastic and more thoroughgoing in his imperialism than many good imperialists among ourselves have yet found courage to become. Among colonial premiers, none of whom have been backward in supporting the mother country, Mr. Seddon has been conspicuous for the warmth with which he has advocated everything that seems profitable for the binding together of the empire. New Zealand, as Lord Onslow rather strikingly pointed out last night, has actually sent more men to South Africa in proportion to population than the mother country herself. There could be no more remarkable evidence that radical principles in their fullest development, principles carried out in a manner which not even Mr. Seddon's eulogy of the results can commend for our unreserved emulation, are found entirely compatible with the imperial ideas which in this country they seem in some mysterious way to exclude."

As regards Mr. Seddon's views, *The Times* expounds them in a sympathetic tone:

"In so far as Mr. Seddon understands the situation, there is no

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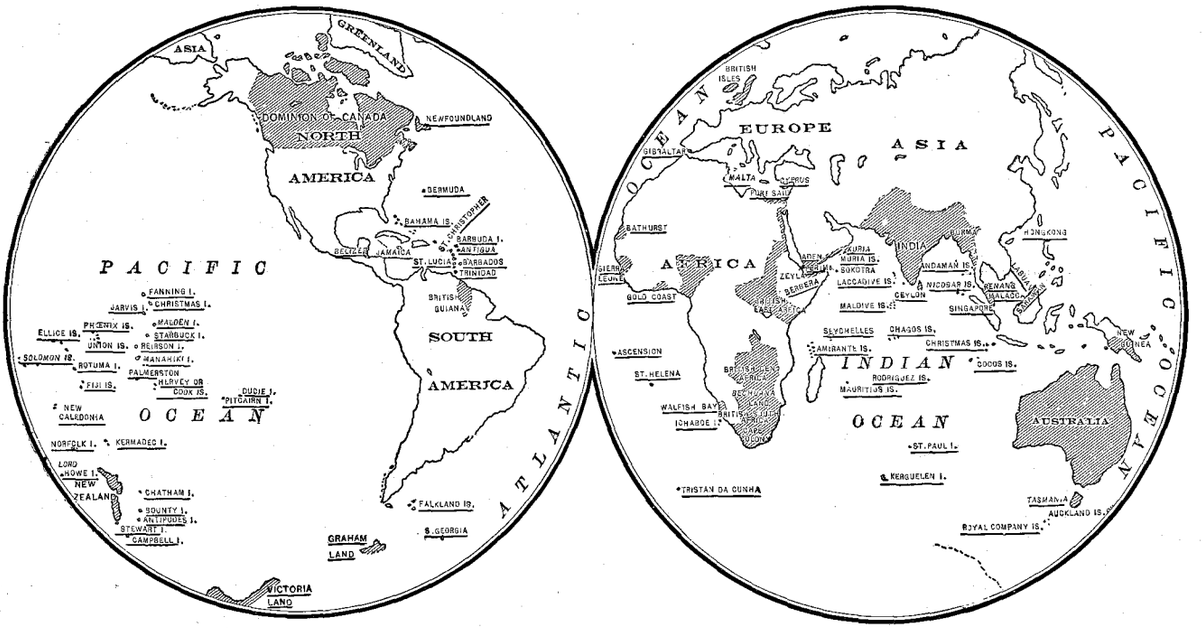

THE WORLD EMPIRE (SHOWN IN SHADED PORTIONS) WHICH THE BRITISH COLONIAL PREMIERS REPRESENT.

thought of proposing anything so inadmissible as the imposition of a ten- or a five-per-cent. duty upon British and colonial imports from foreign countries. The colonies want to strengthen the empire, and they do not suppose that they can attain that end by striking a blow at the commerce of Great Britain. What they really think feasible is embodied in a resolution which Mr. Seddon tells us was framed and forwarded by the New Zealand Government last December—that is to say, long before the registration duty on corn was heard of. That resolution is to the effect that in His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas preferential tariffs, if not already existing, ought to be established, by way of rebate of duties on British goods carried in British ships; and that in the mother country a rebate of duty on colonial products now taxable should be conceded. . . . The colonies, as we understand Mr. Seddon, are content to take what little we can give; and, for their own part, desire to differentiate in favor of British goods of all kinds carried in British-owned ships. That is not an offer to be dismissed with the repetition of some moldy piece of theory deduced by logic-chopping methods from circumstances which no longer exist, and from principles which were never at any time of absolute authority."

But a different tone is that of *The Daily News* (London), which talks of "the Zollverein quackery" in connection with Mr. Seddon, and praises the cautious attitude of the Australian premier, Mr. Barton:

"Mr. Barton looks at the question simply from the point of view of his own colony. The Australian commonwealth, he points out, gets its revenue from customs, and it can not afford to endanger its living or to enter on a speculation the results of which are by no means clear. On the question of 'mutual tariff concessions' Mr. Barton is less outspoken. He would like to see difficulties removed, as we all should if their removal did not create greater difficulties, and no doubt if Mr. Chamberlain can see his way to offer him a good thing he will, as a business man, think twice before he rejects it. This attitude is entirely reasonable. Mr. Barton does not ask the mother country to make heavy pecuniary sacrifices or to reverse her whole fiscal policy in the interests of the colonies. His views of commerce and revenue are not of the spectacular order any more than his views of the relations of the self-governing colonies with this country. But what will Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Seddon say to this matter-of-fact statesman, with his dislike of claptrap?"

The same authority takes up the subject of the Canadian premier's attitude and considers it in connection with England's newly imposed bread tax:

"Sir Wilfrid, we can not doubt, will be anxious to inform himself how public opinion in this country stands with respect to the corn tax and the various preferential proposals to which it has given rise. We are certain that he will discover a feeling of intense hostility to the tax itself, if he pushes his inquiries amongst the classes to whom the price of bread is a consideration. The great industrial organizations have denounced the tax, and they will insist on its repeal at the first opportunity. . . . Sir Wilfrid will do well to take account of the fact that the sentiment of the people is entirely opposed to the tax, and this being so he will not fail to perceive that no policy could be more short-sighted or in every way unfortunate than to attempt to use it as a lever for securing preferential treatment for the colonies. Sir Wilfrid would be the last man in the world to invite a conflict between

AMERICANIZATION OF ENGLAND.

Ships, railways, beef, matches, cigars, etc., come to John Bull from the lavish hands of Uncle Sam Buddha, upon the usual terms as regards bonds. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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the mass of the people in the old country and his brother colonists, and yet it must be obvious that such an issue is not at all improbable if the movement for repeal should find itself face to face with a vested colonial interest in dear bread."

The point has been made that the British empire is "federated already," and this is taken up by the London *Standard:*

"A conference to which every one comes with his mind made up, and with grandiose plans to be executed at once, is more likely to lead to differences, and even loss of temper, than to practical results. Mr. Barton, however, put his finger on the very center of the great problem that we are now engaged in solving, when he said that the empire is, in effect, federated already. The formulation of a system of common administration may come later on, as the need for it is felt. Without attempting at once to make a new framework of government, there are measures of a more modest but eminently businesslike kind, which would consolidate a unity founded on community of interest and mutual affection. The construction of a court of appeal for the whole empire is one of them, and it is to be noted that Mr. Barton speaks in favor of that tribunal being the House of Lords. . . . Speaking of the contribution of the colony to the support of the navy, he was cautious, and would not commit himself to approving either of a higher vote to the general naval forces or the establishment of an Australian navy. These and such questions are to be considered by the conference. The great point is that they are being discussed by the mother country and the colonies, which of itself constitutes a distinct step toward full federation."

HOW FRANCE DEALS WITH VENEZUELA.

COMMENTING upon the protocol adopted to adjust the difficulties which have caused a rupture of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and France, the *Temps* (Paris) remarks that "the Venezuelan Government entertained some very dangerous illusions when it believed that the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine meant eventual protection by the United States." The *Memorial Diplomatique*, summarizing the opinions of the Parisian press, says:

"Altho the United States asserts the Monroe Doctrine more than ever, it is a mistake to suppose that it will under all circumstances take the part of the South American republics against European Powers. The Government at Washington so far has made a point of remaining neutral when the cause of these republics was manifestly unjust. This has proven to be the case with San Domingo, and there is no doubt that the United States would have refused assistance to Venezuela in the present controversy with France."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) recalls that the whole question involves only the amount of indemnities due to French citizens for damages sustained during the events of 1892. Other claims for indemnity are based on events previous to May 23, 1899. The following provisions for arbitration of the differences are published by the *Journal Officiel:*

"When France and Venezuela appoint their ministers to Caracas and Paris, the French and Venezuelan governments will designate one arbiter each; the third arbiter will be M. de Leon y Castilo, Spanish minister to Paris. The first two arbiters will meet at Caracas as soon as the French minister delivers his credentials to the President of Venezuela, and will examine together the demands presented by Frenchmen for damages sustained in Venezuela during the events of 1892. Demands which can not be amicably adjusted will be submitted to the third arbiter. Other demands (based on facts previous to May 3, 1899) will be jointly examined by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Venezuela and by the French minister to Caracas. If both parties do not agree inside of six months from the date of the delivery of his credentials by the French minister at Caracas, the demands will be submitted to the third arbiter, who will decide without appeal."

This solution is approved by Paris papers, which express the opinion that the selection of the third arbiter is particularly wise. They assert that "the Spanish ambassador to Paris should be as well disposed toward France, which gave numerous marks of sympathy to Spain, as toward Venezuela, in view of the traditional friendship of Spain for the Spanish republics of the New World."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN AGRARIANS "TURNED DOWN."

SOMETHING has happened to the German Agrarians, and all the newspapers in Germany are giving different versions of just what it is. The only established fact is that the Agrarians have been plainly told something by Count von Bülow, as a result of which they are not to have their way with the tariff bill. This is taken to mean that Emperor William "put his foot down," altho one of the official papers denies this. The denial is called "amusing" because Count von Bülow would not have dared to act on his own responsibility. Meanwhile the German Reichstag has adjourned until next October. A general election must take place in Germany by next June. The outlook for the Agrarians is deemed bad. The Liberal papers say they have had a "black Monday." The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, a rather conservative sheet, says editorially that "the relations between the Government and the Agrarians grow more and more strained." This view is not taken by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), the Agrarian organ, which ridicules the notion that a "crisis" is impending for the party. It does, however, express its great regret that the sugar-bill was advanced to a third reading in the Reichstag, this being a blow to the Agrarians. Another Agrarian paper, the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin), does not believe that the Agrarians are to lose their present favored position in the Reichstag, but it admits the difficulty of understanding the meaning of Count von Bülow's sudden independence of attitude. It says:

IN THE GERMAN POLITICAL KINDERGARTEN.

FATHER WILLIAM (to Alsace and Lorraine): "Won't you eat this nice plum pudding? Poland stuck her tongue out at it and I put her in the corner."

—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

"If it be a fact that the Government contemplates seeking support of a political nature from other parties, we should deeply regret it both in the interest of the people and of the state. On the other hand, we should accept the situation with equanimity

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as a means of clearing away obscurities. A clearing of the air is under all conditions more beneficial and more desirable than a state of obscurity that may lead finally to hopeless misunderstanding. We are not, however, inclined to regard the imperial chancellor's attitude as denoting a repudiation of his previous policy. Such a thing would be out of the question for the reason that his policy has been a hand-to-mouth one always, born of the needs of the hour."

The Liberal and Democratic newspapers persist in their opinion that the Government will find some other element than the Agrarian to lean upon. For instance, the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), after remarking that the Agrarians can not recover from the "colossal amazement" of Count von Bülow's independent way of talking to them, asserts:

"At last the imperial chancellor has found the right tone. He speaks tersely and clearly, but also firmly and decidedly. . . . If he had only adopted this attitude from the beginning! . . . The Government has but to show itself strong and determined and the Agrarians are certain to become subdued."

Much attention has been attracted to a story in the Clerical *Kölnische Volkszeitung* to the effect that Count von Bülow meant to be as conciliatory as ever to the Agrarians down to the last moment of the Reichstag's session, but changed front at the bidding of the Emperor. But one of the official papers, as already noted, denies that Count von Bülow's firmness is due to any imperial prompting.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PEASANTS AND PROPERTY IN RUSSIA.

THERE have been rumors of late that, as a result of the recent peasant uprisings and assaults on the property of the great landowners, radical reform of land tenure would be undertaken by the Russian Government. The communal ownership of land (the *mir*) has long been considered by the Liberals and the individualists a grave obstacle to agricultural progress, and the dissolution of this ancient system, in favor of private ownership of land by the peasants, has been vigorously advocated. The Radicals and the Socialists of the old school have defended the village commune as an advance of individual land tenure, and have attributed the poverty, stagnation, and misery of the peasantry to other causes.

The Government has just taken what many regard as the first step toward the dissolution of the *mir*, or of the communal ownership of land. It has abolished the "mutual guaranty" system in taxation. Under that policy the well-to-do peasant was responsible for the tax arrears of the destitute or shiftless or unfortunate member of the commune. He was permitted to recoup himself in any manner permitted by the law, but the tax collector was saved infinite trouble and expense by levying on the prosperous what could not readily be obtained from the poor. Henceforth each peasant will be responsible only for his own assessment.

Approving this measure, the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* says:

"The application of this principle of mutual responsibility has proved injurious to the peasant and of little use to the Government as a fiscal measure. The fear that the law might be enforced was sufficient to deter many peasants from paying their taxes, tho able to do so. Where it was applied, the well-to-do peasants, having paid for the destitute, often became remorseless and harsh in using the means permitted by law to recover the money thus advanced. They have been known to sell the fences, gate, roofs, and even parts of the cottages of the debtors. These abuses have produced discord and ill-will in the communes, and the Government has therefore applied the law in a small number of cases."

The paper goes on to say that the situation calls for more comprehensive measures. The peasants, it declares, are separated by a moral Chinese wall from the life of the other classes and spheres of the nation. They are living under institutions and laws and customs which would be deemed intolerably absurd by any other class; they have no notion of private property, or they could hardly be deceived by revolutionary agitators who tell them that everything belongs to them and that the landowners are mere usurpers and robbers. The village school is not enough; more is necessary than the ability to read and write. The peasants must be initiated into the larger life and placed under different economic and social conditions.

This is a hint at the abolition of the communal ownership of the land and all other special peasant customs and institutions. But the *Novosti* points out that the Government has not attacked any basic principle of the village commune, the mutual-guaranty abolition being merely a fiscal measure. Of this reform it says:

"It will be of great service if it shall even slightly invigorate the peasant organism. The principle of common responsibility was really an expression of the weakness and instability of the peasant economy; it indicated distrust in individual property and individual labor, and it fostered the very condition which created it. It was detrimental as any long-continued guardianship is detrimental. It contributed to the inertia and apathy of which we all complain as crying evils of peasant life, and now the Government has acknowledged its harmful influence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.—The recent diplomatic difficulty between these powers will speedily be settled in a manner satisfactory to both, declares the *Corriere della Sera*, which claims to have high authority for its statement.

ANGLO-SAXON INFERIORITY.—The superiority of Anglo-Saxons to other nations does not exist, and the idea that it does is mere nonsense, so says J. Novicow in the *Revue* (Paris). The Boer War, according to him, has pricked the bubble and "will free Europe from the Anglo-Saxon hypnotization." This, he concludes, is fortunate for the world.

BULL-FIGHTS IN VENEZUELA.—The projected introduction of the bull-fight into Venezuela is opposed by Domingo B. Castillo in an article in the *Semana* (Caracas). He says the sport will barbarize the Venezuelans, adding: "If we wish our nation to be great and free it is necessary to confirm it in the line of social transformation by firmly resisting the introduction of sanguinary pastimes."

THE DOVE OF PEACE.
Each wants to devour the little morsel.
—*Der Wahre Jacob.*

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A TALE THAT SPARKLES.

AT SUNWICH PORT. By W. W. Jacobs. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7¾ inches, 351 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

WE have heard that the author of "Light Freights" and "Many Cargoes" knows nothing about the sea, but makes up a maritime local color of his own. Having been found out, it looks as if he had taken alarm and fled back to the land. There is a sea atmosphere about this book, but it is enjoyed at a safe distance from danger.

"At Sunwich Port" is a humorous story in the characteristic vein of the author; it has to do with an English seaport town, and with the relations, friendly or hostile, of several interesting families. Mr. Jacobs's most striking quality is an ever-lively wit; every page of this book sparkles with it, and all the characters are conceived from the point of view of it, and seldom speak except to exhibit it. Of course, such characters are not real, but they are always entertaining; and the wit seldom descends into smartness. The work is also saved from shallowness by the humanness of it, particularly of three or four of the low-class characters; we would read a whole book for the privilege of meeting so altogether irresistible a personage as Mr. Wilks, the faithful steward, or as Mrs. Silk, the widow, who lays her matrimonial traps for him. The old-clothes dealer and his family are nearly as good, and these various amusing people are made doubly delightful by a large number of really good drawings.

W. W. JACOBS.

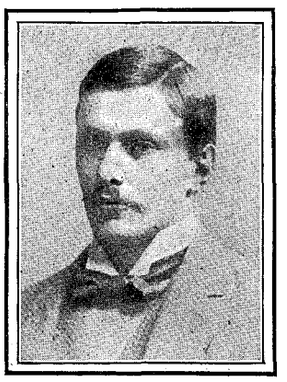
Many things happen in the course of "At Sunwich Port." There are two irate sea-captains who quarrel, and whose son and daughter make a Romeo and Juliet complication. There is another son who contracts an undesirable engagement with the old-clothes man's daughter, and whose father plans to have him carried off to sea, and is carried off himself instead. There is also an ingenious plot by which the engagement is at last happily terminated; and of course at the end the various personages line up arm-in-arm on the stage. None of these things are at all probable, but they are very interesting to read about.

A PICTURE OF LONDON LIFE.

SCARLET AND HYSSOP. By E. F. Benson. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ inches, 374 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

AT first the reader is almost puzzled to know why "Scarlet and Hyssop" is a so much better book than most of its kind. The book is distinctly a man-and-women story, that is to say, a story where the whole plot centers around the love affair of the central characters. This, however, is not saying that the book is a love-story.

Passions and ambitions are the emotions with which Mr. Benson deals, and the actors are grown men and women. Jack Alston and his wife have been estranged for a long time, in a well-bred way, the life of each being so full that there is little room for bickering. Jack has carried on an intrigue for years with Mildred Brereton, and every one knows this except Marie Alston. An old suitor of Marie's returns, and for spite Mildred makes gossip about them. Now Lord Alston is a "coming man" who has a grip on things, and is about to try for a cabinet position. If either the scandal concerning him and Mildred, which is a true one, or the one concerning his wife and Jim Spearces, which is an untrue one, should creep into the gutter press it would spell political ruin for Jack. At this point Lady Ardesley, who is an Important Personage, resolves to play the part of *deus ex machina*, and by her maneuverings checks both scandal. Jack falls in love again with his wife, but she repulses him, and at a critical moment in his political career he returns to Mildred. His wife at last learns about the intrigue and threatens ruin. Here again Lady Ardesley steps in again and persuades Marie to keep matters from becoming public.



E. F. BENSON.

Later Jack Alston is run over and killed by Mildred, and the beautiful and virtuous Marie is left free to marry the rich and virtuous Jim. Add to this that the setting is the familiar one of the English Smart Set in town and in country, and one would imagine that here were all the elements for a tryingly conventional society novel.

Mr. Benson has taken all this unpromising material and made out of it a book that stands out among the fiction of the year. There is no development of character. The actors in the drama are the usual ones, and yet the book, if not a great novel, is, at all events, a book that is out of the ordinary. Mr. Benson has not used his characters to make a psychological drama. The depths of emotions are stirred no more than in most so-called society novels, or in fact in life usually. It is his picture of the world, or a certain little portion of it, that makes Mr. Benson's book so admirable. It makes little difference whether the picture he has made of London life is true or false: the great thing is that Mr. Benson has made them seem true. Everything and everybody is absolutely in tune and in exactly the proper relation to everything and with everybody else.

MILITARY LESSONS OF THE BOER WAR.

THE MOBILE BOER. Being the Record of the Observations of Two Burgher Officers. By Alan R. I. Hiley and John A. Hassell, captains of scouts in the Boer army. With map and illustrations. Cloth, 12mo, 277 pp. Price, $1.50. The Grafton Press, New York.

EVERY reader who follows current events has a general knowledge of Boer military policy—that it was "Fabian" and defensive; irregular or guerrilla organization and warfare as opposed to conventional forms. But just how it was so perfectly adapted to Boer character, country, and conditions is a matter that has waited the appearance of this book for elucidation. The authors are peculiarly fitted for their task, having formed, as scouts, an essential element of the mobility of which they write.

ALAN R. I. HILEY AND JOHN A. HASSELL.

To such books as Davitt's the authors of "The Mobile Boer" leave the discussion of the rights of the Boer cause, expressing, however, the same confidence in the justice of this cause and its ultimate triumph. They do their part in confirming this view by showing the ability of the Boers to maintain national freedom, which is the test for deserving it according to the political theory of their opponents.

The success of the Boers was due to the perfect adaptation of their military organization to its unit, the individual, self-reliant Boer. Our "two burghers" show what marvelous feats have resulted from this adaptation; the safe and rapid mounting and removal of great guns—a marvelous accomplishment in the eyes of the British—the seemingly miraculous transmission of intelligence through the scouting service, and the disaster-eluding disappearance of the mobile columns and their reconcentration where least expected.

The practical lessons of the war to American readers, especially members of the regular army and our state militia, are shown at the close by an application of the principles of Boer strategy to the successful conduct of a hypothetical guerrilla resistance to governmental authority in our own far West. This is calculated to make us think twice about inviting the unreconstructed Boers to settle in our plains and among our rocky fastnesses.

A STUDY IN ADJUSTMENTS.

OUR LITERARY DELUGE. By Francis W. Halsey. Boards, 5¼ x 7¾ inches, 255 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

THERE are two types of essays and historical work now being written in this country. By far the larger class is the kind that might be called "write-ups" of a given subject. A man making his living by means of writing comes across some historical places or some literary by-paths that he thinks will make a good special article; he then looks it up more or less faithfully according to the time he has at his command and the conscientiousness of his nature. In this way we get a good deal of our history and many literary essays, not from specialists of the subjects themselves, but from the writer whose only specialty is the writing of an article on any subject under the sun.

The second class, the small residue of historical and literary essays, is the work of the men who know, articles that are written because the author was fairly saturated with his subject and had something to say concerning it. A book of the latter class is this by Mr. Francis W.

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Halsey, with its felicitous title. He has done more than write a series of essays: his book is a study in adjustments—the adjustment of the critical writer toward a new order of things.

Mr. Halsey's argument appears briefly to be this: the day has passed when books were written only for the handful of cultured people. To-day thousands read books where tens read yesterday. This demand has created a supply of books that can not be fairly judged by the older and stricter literary canons. They are the stories written for people whose tastes are as undetermined as the tastes of children. The task, then, of the reviewer is not to condemn books because, judged from the highest standard, they have but little value; but rather to tell this new reading public a little about the wares they are to buy, and to ignore ignoble or trivial books rather than to call attention to them by censure. Apart from the essays which deal directly with the literary deluge, there are other interesting ones which deal now with first editions and their prices at auction, now with the rate of payment with which such writers as Hawthorne and Poe contented themselves; but whatever subject Mr. Halsey treats, the reader feels that he is writing from a depth of knowledge, and that his work is the fruit not of recent research but of long and intimate knowledge of his subject.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

PSYCHIC PHENOMENA AND BIBLICAL MIRACLES.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH AND GOSPEL MIRACLES: A STUDY OF THE EVIDENCES OF THE GOSPEL'S SUPERPHYSICAL FEATURES IN THE LIGHT OF THE ESTABLISHED RESULTS OF MODERN PSYCHICAL RESEARCH. By the Rev. Edward Malcomb Duff, M.A., and Thomas Gilchrist-Allen, M.D. Cloth, 396 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Thomas Whittaker, New York.

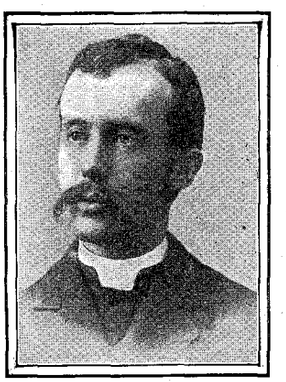
ELECTRICAL vibrations have been so individualized that Marconi announces that no instrument can "pick up" his messages unless it has been especially "attuned" with the transmitter. The authors of this book would admit that only competent psychics, able to become *en rapport* with ghostly forces, can produce the phenomena of psychism. But this admission carries with it a severe limitation of psychism as a reputable effort in Christian evidences. The range of facts is still too narrow to warrant the construction of the elaborate hypothesis that is built up in this book. The authors would properly be asked to substantiate their "phenomena" with far more detail and much more extended research, and to furnish a much wider range of facts, before their hypothesis would seem to be established. So long as the abnormal manifestations shall continue to be confined to the powers and efforts of peculiarly constituted "psychics," it will be difficult to construe them into a science. Still less will it be expedient to arrive at such general laws and to such well-based theories of causation as would result in an adequate philosophy.

THOMAS GILCHRIST ALLEN.

It is to be said, however, that the work under review is the best effort we have thus far found to rationalize occult phenomena. In reading it, one need not be detained with the old verification of the records which is entirely inconclusive, or with the indictment of materialism, because it is really but a threshing over of very old straw.

From this point the reader is treated to an array of "phenomena" such as are furnished by the more celebrated mediums, and a part of which was witnessed by the authors. Partly from this array of facts, partly from more or less acute inference of a metaphysical order, the writers then proceed to construct a hypothesis of matter, soul, and spirit. "Soul" is the middle term. It corresponds to the electrical ether, forming the vehicle through which the volition of the spiritual person is able to make its impact upon matter. That which "materializes" in the apparitional séance is this "soul" ether. It is this that goes out on telepathic and telekinetic errands. This it is which is the seat of the "subliminal" consciousness.

Having built up a theory that seems to the authors to account for the strange things they have seen and heard, the attempt is now made, distinctly and in detail, to classify the miracles of Christ and his apostles as works of the same nature. This claim has been made by spiritualists for many years. It is now put forward as a rational defense of the miracles, by men who write in the interest of an evangelical Christianity. The writers point out the fact that the conditions under which Christ wrought his healings and performed his "mighty works" were the same as those required for the modern manifestations.



EDWARD MALCOMB DUFF.

In explaining the miraculous conception, the writers suppose they have rendered that miracle rationally credible by proposing the materializing of a "zoosperm." They are too modest. The reader would just as easily accept a materialization of the babe already born in the manger.

Whatever shock to our traditional reverence these studies may arouse, there is certain to be very much more research of this kind. The conviction has settled in the best mind of Christendom, too deep to be uprooted, that the Christian miracles can not stand much longer in their isolated and unique position, as great irrational exceptions to an understood order of the cosmos. This book is a testimony to that conviction, and an honest attempt to remove the miracles of the New Testament from this region of unreason and locate them in a world system. The success has not been as great as the writers seem to claim, but they have blazed a way where others are likely to follow.

A BIT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VIVISECTION.

THE RESCUE. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7⅝ inches, 243 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company, New York.

THE power of analysis and distinction of style shown by the young American woman who wrote this book make one feel that her talent would be more fitly exercised upon a larger canvas. She has admirable qualities, and should she grapple with some theme of vital importance it needs not the prophet to proclaim another striking woman novelist.

In this book the interest is in her psychological portrayal. There is but little action, and there are only one or two dramatic moments. Miss Sedgwick has taken a motif which the masterhands of the literary craft could hardly flog into vitality. Even in these days of protracted youth, the reader can not warm to keen interest in the development of her theme, or the dénouement, which is generically in the class of "happy endings." "All the world loves a lover"; but no reader will be easily convinced of the overwhelming tumult of love's devotion on the part of a young man of thirty for a widow of forty-seven with a grown-up daughter of twenty-seven!

However, the charm of this book, and it is very great, lies in Miss Sedgwick's delicate but masterly use of her scalpel in vivisecting the soul's emotionality. The lady with whom Eustace Damier is so utterly in love had made a sad marriage, when a superlatively beautiful girl of twenty, with a fascinating beast of an artist. After fifteen years of martyrdom, through her proud acceptance of a horrible wedded life, he dies. Her heart is then centered on her daughter. As if one full chalice of wo were not enough, she discovers that this child is the full inheritor of her father's nature. This perversity of Claire leads to the most dramatic passages in the story.

ANNE D. SEDGWICK.

The story is well worth while. Miss Sedgwick has a style of much brilliancy. It has the merits of Henry James, but with more resilience, and without the nervelessness of his indurated elegance. This is more evident in the earlier part of the story. There is an epigrammatic pungency to many of her phrases. Speaking of poor Madame Vicaud in her bondage to the impossible husband some one says: "She had become, I saw, by long opposition to the life about her, almost ineffably the lady. She had to keep consciously the perfume of life."

It is because of the admirable ability as a writer which Miss Sedgwick reveals in this book, despite its failure to convince utterly, that one is disposed to accord her a generous measure of praise. She handles her medium perfectly, and, given her point of view, attains her aim with unfaltering assurance.

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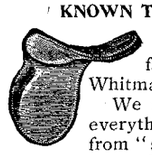

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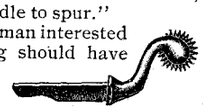

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Golf."—William G. Brown. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.50 net.)

"Tam Thamson's Team."—J. W. Bryce. (Tuttle & Penfield.)

"Mistress Dorothy of Haddon Hall."—Henry Hastings. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.00 net.)

"Told by the Death's Head."—Maurus Jokái, translated by S. E. Boggs. (The Saalfield Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"James Chalmers, His Autobiography and Letlets."—Richard Lovett. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"Poems, Charades, Inscription of Pope Leo XIII."—Translated by H. T. Henry. (The American Ecclesiastical Review.)

"Destruction of St. Pierre."—J. H. Welch and H. E. Taylor. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $0.50.)

"Vedânta Philosophy Lectures by the Swâmi Vivekânanda on Juâna Yoga." (The Vedânta Society.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Ode on the Day of the Coronation of King Edward VII.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

I.

Sire, we have looked on many and mighty things
In these eight hundred summers of renown
Since the Gold Dragon of the Wessex Kings
On Hastings field went down;
And slowly in the ambience of this crown
Have many crowns been gathered, till, to-day,
How many peoples crown thee, who shall say?
Time, and the ocean, and some fostering star,
In high cabal have made us what we are,
Who stretch one hand to Huron's bearded pines,
And one on Kashmir's snowy shoulder lay,
And round the streaming of whose raiment shines
The iris of the Australasian spray. . . .

So wide of girth, this little cirque of gold,
So great we are, and old.
Proud from the ages are we come, O King;
Proudly, as fits a nation that hath now
So many dawns and sunsets on her brow,
This duteous heart we bring.

II.

The kings thy far forerunners; he that came
And smote us into greatness; he whose fame,
In dark omnipotence, and ivied pride,
Towers above Conway's tide,
And where Carnarvon ponders on the sea;
He, that adventurous name,
Who left at Agincourt the knightly head
Of France and all its charging plumes o'erthrown,
But hath with royal-hearted chivalry
In Shakespeare's conquest merged at last his own;
And she, a queen, but fashioned king-like, she
Before whose prows, before whose tempests, fled
Spain on the ruining night precipitately;
And that worn face in camps and councils bred,
The guest who brought us law and liberty
Raised wellnigh from the dead;
Yea, she herself, in whose immediate stead
Thou standest, in the shadow of her soul; . . .
Mix in thy pageant with phantasmal tread?

(Here follows a description of London "with rich appareling," when the "long glories prance and triumph by"; then comes the twilight when the river sends his sigh "down leagues of hope and fear, and pride and shame, and life and death." The ode closes with a look into the future.)

V.

O doom of overlordships! to decay
First at the heart, the eye scarce dimmed at all;
Or perish of much cumber and array,
The burdening robe of empire, and its pall;
Or, of voluptuous hours the wanton prey,
Die of the poisons that most sweetly slay;
Or, from insensate height,

"The daintiest last, to make the end most sweet."
—Shakespeare.
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With prodigies, with light
Of trailing angers on the monstrous night,
Magnificently fall.
Far off from her that bore us be such fate,
And vain against her gate
Its knocking. But by chinks and crannies, Death,
Forbid the doorways, ofttimes entereth.
Let her drink deep of discontent, and sow
Abroad the troubling knowledge. Let her show
Whence glories come, and wherefore glories go,
And what indeed are glories, unto these
'Twixt labor and the rest that is not ease
Made blank and darksome; who have hardly heard
Sound of her loftiest names, or any word
Of all that hath in gold been said and sung,
Since him of April heart and morning tongue,
Her ageless singing-bird.
For now the day is unto them that know,
And not henceforth she stumbles on the prize;
And yonder march the nations full of eyes.
Already is doom a-spinning, if unstirred
In leisure of ancient pathways she lose touch
Of the hour, and overmuch
Recline upon achievement, and be slow
To take the world arriving, and forget
How perilous are the stature and port that so
Invite the arrows, how unslumbering all
The hates that watch and crawl.
Nor must she, like the others, yield up yet
The generous dreams! but rather live to be
Saluted in the hearts of men as she
Of high and singular election, set
Benignant on the mitigated sea;
That greatly loving freedom loved to free,
And was herself the bridal and embrace
Of strength and conquering grace.

—John Lane, Publisher.

Effigies.

By FLORENCE WILKINSON.

Here do they lie like mute engraven psalms,
Crossed feet and smiling lips and folded palms,
Where travelers pass and pause and muse awhile,
Struck to the heart by the remorseless calms
Of those draped feet, that fixed, unsmiling smile.

Uncounted springs have leaped to tender flame,
The years have wheeled to centuries since they came,
Dead, proud and smiling to their stone repose.
What do they reck of youth or love or shame
Or the red heart of yonder English rose?

Death, it can never be that as they lie,
So shall this eager, passionate burning I,—
Thrilled through and through with life's magnificence,
Drunk with my birthright, stung with ecstasy,—
Death, I'll have none of thy vast insolence!

—In June *Bookman*.

PERSONALS.

When the President Goes to Church.—President Roosevelt worships, says Harold Bolce, in what is probably the smallest city church in the United States. The dimensions of the building are twenty-six by fifty-one feet. Writing in the *Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) Mr. Bolce describes the small congregation and the President's way of going to church:

The little church has a membership of two hundred, with sittings for only one hundred and seventy-five. Before ten o'clock Sunday mornings visitors begin to assemble and form in waiting line in front of the church. By dint of much crowding the regular congregation is enabled to give up one-third of the room of the diminutive building to sightseers. When eleven o'clock approaches, the crowd, which would now more than

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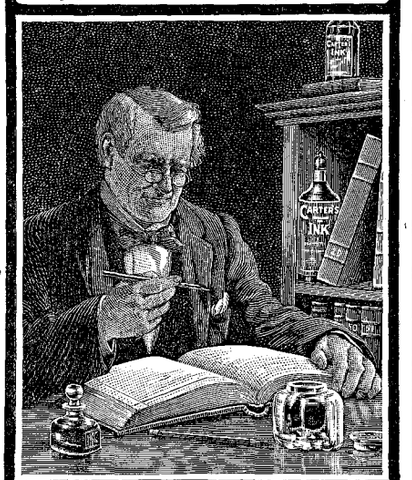

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overrun the church, watches eagerly for the coming of the President.

Most of the strangers expect to behold him arrive in the glory of the equipage they have read about, and they scan all approaching carriages to get the first glimpse of the much-discussed liveried coachman and footman with beaver hats resplendent in the tricolor cockade, their coats glinting with yellow and green, and with trousers of cream doeskin and patent-leather Wellington boots.

In the mean time about fifty of the throng have been admitted to the church. Now comes the President, trailing no unnecessary glory, and hurrying as if to keep a tardy appointment. In reality he is always promptly on time. Sometimes he is accompanied by Miss Alice, occasionally by Mrs. Roosevelt (whose regular place of worship is St. John's), and almost always by his side or close in his wake skips little Archibald or Kermit, sturdily imitating his father's imperial pace. Not infrequently the President is accompanied by guests, and at times the eight places in his pew have been filled.

The sermon and service over, the pastor, who before the President's arrival stands at the door welcoming members and visitors, now descends and extends the same friendly greeting to the President and to any others who chanced to enter after he had taken his place in the pulpit. Returning the President renews his vigorous pace, but has no appointed route, either coming or going, much to the disappointment of amateur photographers who lie in wait for him.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.—William T. Stead, the well-known English journalist, in an appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain as a statesman, and a review of his political career, says that "he is an honester man than his enemies are inclined to admit," but "by no means so consummate and crafty a Machiavelli as some of his friends would like to make out." Writing in the *Pilgrim* (June) he continues:

Mr. Chamberlain's great fault is his temper; his great weakness, his ignorance. He is the very reverse of Pope's definition of a statesman, "a sly, slow thing with circumspective eyes." He is much more like a bull in a china shop than the Carnot who organizes victory. He is faithful to his friends and ruthless to his foes. He is swayed far more by his emotions than by his calculations. He never forgets and he never forgives. He is artful in debate and expert in wire-pulling. "He is the first politician of the American type we have had in this country," Mr. Gladstone is said to have remarked, "and he is destined to give us considerable trouble before we are done with him"—a prediction which has been fulfilled, and is still in course of fulfilment.

Americans may not feel flattered at the American genesis which Mr. Gladstone ascribed to Mr. Chamberlain. Since then Mr. Chamberlain has married an American wife, and has graciously assumed the duty of instructing Americans in the high art of imperial statecraft.

Speaking of Mr. Chamberlain as an orator, Mr. Stead tells us that Mr. Chamberlain was the first importer of the American caucus into Great Britain, and it was that fact that suggested America to Mr. Gladstone. But, adds the writer, "there were other points of resemblance between the tribune of Birmingham and American politics:

He was and still is the champion stump orator of his day and generation. He differed from the old-time politicians with whom Mr. Gladstone was reared in that he had never passed through the aristocratic and academic mill of Eton and Oxford. He was a man of the people, sprung from the ranks, a Unitarian in religion, and a republican in politics. He had the nervous energy and the rough directness of vigorous youth. He believed enormously in luck. He was a wary wire-puller, and more than all else he was famous in the industrial world as the first notable Englishman to adopt the American principle of a combine with a view of killing out competition and establishing a monopoly. The firm of Nettlefold under his astute management has secured almost as complete a monopoly in the screw trade as Mr. Rockefeller has secured for the Standard Oil Company. Finally, his political creed was, in brief, the Americanization of the British constitution. He was much the most American of all British politicans, Mr. Bradlaugh perhaps alone excepted. He was against the monarchy, the House of Lords, the Established Church, and the

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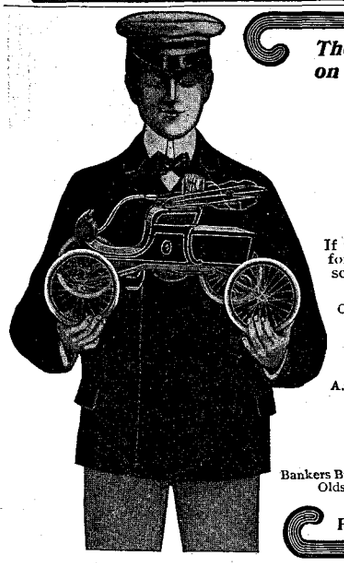

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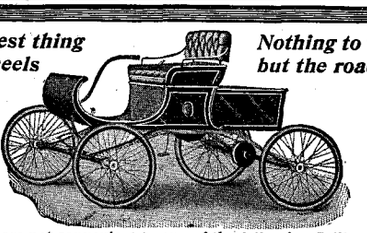

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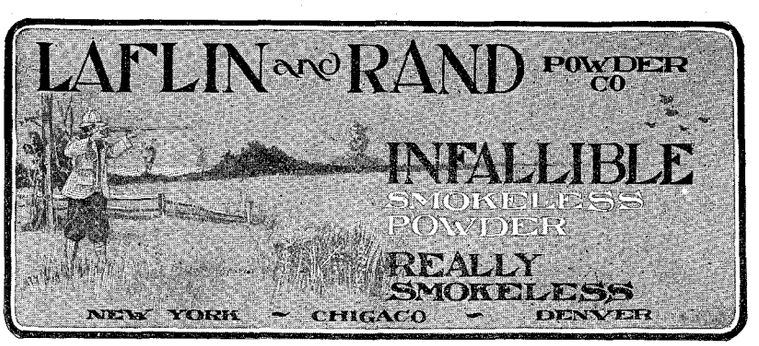

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landed system. He was for home rule much on American lines; too, he was aggressively democratic, and no Western Democrat could have outdone the scorn and bitterness with which he gibed and sneered at the social system which is the glory and pride of British conservatism. How far he has wandered from the primitive purity of the radical faith may be imagined from the fact that he is now the chief hope of the party of reaction, the pillar of conservatism, as possibly as not the next Prime Minister of the Tory party.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

At Riverside.—MARY LAMB: "Hark, how the river roars!"

CHARLEY SLAM: "It must be suffering the tortures of the dammed."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

'Ping Pong."—

The shades of night were falling fast
As to the dining-room there passed
A youthful pair, who gayly bore
A box, on which was this—no more—
"Ping pong."

They cleared the table with a swish,
From doily down to butter-dish;
Then through the center stretched a net,
And soon the ball the racquet met—
Ping pong.

"Try not the game!" the house-maid cried.
"The dinner is ready now," she sighed,
"And I must put it on the board."
The young man turned and fiercely roared:
"Ping pong."

The cook strode to the open door,
And cautioned them to cease once more.
"The roast," she urged, "is sure to burn."
The maiden gasped: "I'm bound to learn
Ping pong."

The family lurked within the hall
And moaned: "Are we to eat at all?"
But still they heard the ping and pong
That made the cadence of a song—
Ping pong.

And back and forth they smote the sphere,
Until the dawn of morning clear.
The father, mother, sisters too,
Wailed hungrily: "Alas! we rue
Ping pong!"

* * * * *

One day the searchers, out of breath,
Found all these people starved to death;
The cook, the house-maid, beau and belle,
The family—and, sad to tell,
Above them pinged the pongful knell:
"Ping pong!"

—*Baltimore American.*

Coming Events.

July 14.—Convention of the American Ophthalmological Society at New London, Conn.

July 15–17.—Convention of National Confectioners at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

July 18–29.—International Bible Conference at Lake Orion, Mich.

July 19.—Convention of the National Railroad Master Blacksmiths' Association at Chicago.

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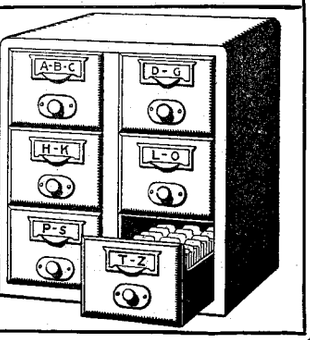

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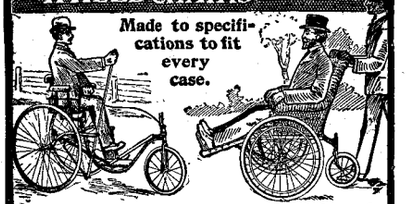

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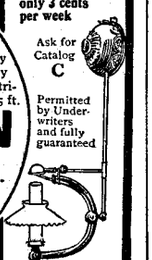

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July 21.—Convention of American Masons, Supreme Council, at Baltimore.

Convention of the American Boiler Manufacturers' Association at Atlantic City, N. J.

Current Events.

Foreign.

June 30.—King Edward continues to improve; bonfires that were built for coronation night are lighted throughout Great Britain.

The imperial conference of premiers begins in London.

Fighting breaks out in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

President Castro gives notice of the blockade of five Venezuelan ports held by the revolutionists.

General Cronje and other Boer prisoners on the island of St. Helena take the oath of allegiance to the British Government.

July 1.—It is reported that China refuses to pay the July instalment of the indemnity except at the rate of exchange prevailing on April 1, 1901.

July 2.—King Edward continues to make satisfactory progress toward recovery.

July 3.—A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States and Spain is signed at Madrid.

July 4.—The day is generally observed by Americans in foreign lands.

July 5.—King Edward gives dinners to 600,000 people of London.

The colonial premiers in England succeed in securing an order from the imperial Government preventing the suspension of the constitution in Cape Colony.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

June 30.—*Senate:* Annexation of Cuba is discussed by Senators Elkins, of West Virginia, Platt of Connecticut, and Hanna of Ohio.

House: Conference report on the Philippine Civil Government bill is adopted.

July 1.—The first session of the LVIIth Congress adjourns.

Senate: Conference reports on the Philippine Civil Government and the Naval Appropriation bills are adopted and signed by the President.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 30.—As a result of bitter controversy in Congress, Senator Bailey of Texas, assaults Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, just after adjournment of the Senate.

July 1.—The House committee which investigated the charges of Captain Christmas finds that there was no evidence of bribery in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies.

John M. Burke, a retired merchant of New York, gives $4,000,000 for a convalescents' home.

July 3.—President Roosevelt issues three important documents: the first proclaims amnesty for Filipino political prisoners, the second establishes civil government throughout the Philippines, and the third expresses his appreciation of the work of the army in the Philippines and Cuba.

July 4.—President Roosevelt addresses a great audience in Pittsburg.

July 5.—Lieutenant Arnold, of the Fourth Cavalry, is censured by the War Department for failing to prevent cruelty to Filipinos by his men.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

July 4.—*Philippines:* Civil Government is established throughout the islands.

July 5.—Aguinaldo calls upon General Chaffee at Manila to find out what protection would be afforded him by the military authorities.

The Sultan of Bacolod, in Mindanao, sends an insulting letter to the American commander, threatening to begin offensive operations in August.

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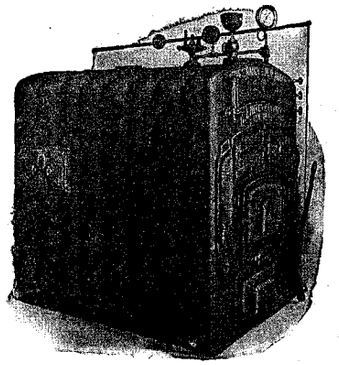

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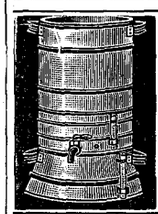

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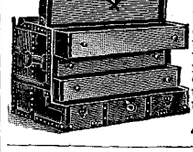

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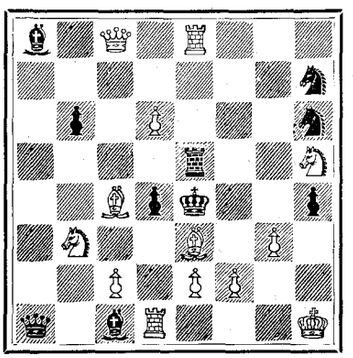
THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 687.

V. MOTTO: "Sine vitiis nihil fit."

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

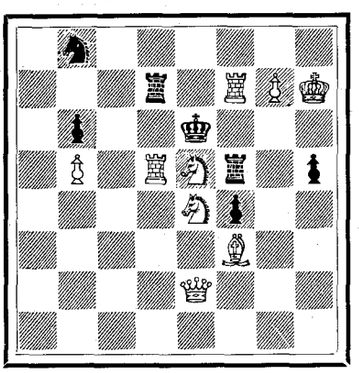
b1 Q1 R 3; 7 s; 1p1 P3 s; 4 r2 S; 2 B p k2 p; 1 S2 B1 P1; 2 P1 P P2; q1 b R3 K.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 688.

VI. MOTTO: "Danse Macabre."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

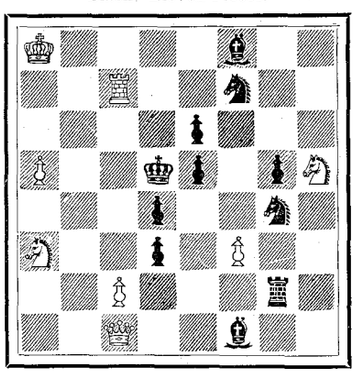
1 s 6; 3 r 1 R P K; 1 p2 k3; 1 P1 R S r1 p; 4 S p2; 5 B2; 4 Q 3; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 689.

VII. MOTTO: "Feaux d'artifice."

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

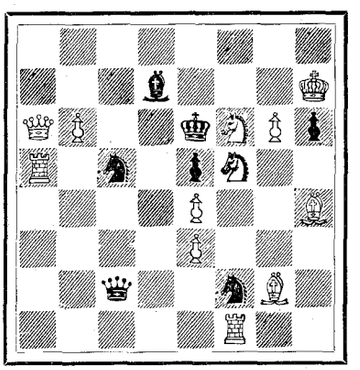
K4 b2; 2 R2 s2; 4 p3; P2 k p1 p S; 3 p2 s1; S2 p1 P2; 2 P3 r1; 2 Q2 b2.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 690.

VIII. MOTTO: "Hic Rhodus, hic salta."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

8; 3 b3 K; Q P2 k S P p; R 1 s1 p S2; 4 P2 B; 4 P3; 2 q2 s B1; 5 R 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 679.

Key-move, Q—R 5.

No. 680.

1. Q—R 6	2. Q—K 3 ch	3. B—Q Kt 2, mate
K x Kt	Kt x Q (must)	
1.	2. Kt—K 2 ch	3. B—K 4, mate
R x Q	K x P (must)	
1.	2. Kt x P ch	3. Q x P, mate
R x P	K—Q 6 (must)	
1.	2. B x Kt	3. Q or Kt mates
P—Q 4	Any	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; A. C. White, Cambridge, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; R. O'C., San Francisco; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. H. Steinberg, New York City.

679: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; F. Gebien, Jr., New York City; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal; J. E. Wharton, Greensboro, N. C.; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.

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680: "A rough diamond. A beautiful idea, but the author is careless in regards to slight flaws"—M. M.; "Impaired by duals; but has some fine points"—G. D.; "Is quite juicy"—F. S. F.; "A fair problem, all things considered. The key is good, but easy; and the construction, neat"—F. G.; "Excellent"—C. N. F.; "Deep, dizzy, and difficult"—A. K.; "Mates and sacrifices are beautiful, tho the key is evident"—R. O'C.

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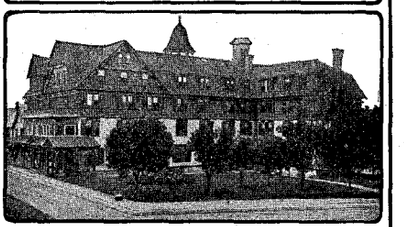

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